The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. THOMAS.

Further Details of the Fighting on the 16th.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Thomas.

The Enemy Pressed at all Points in His Line of Retreat.

Immense Captures of Guns and Prisoners.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 15th.

The Enemy Outmanœuvred and Taken by Surprise.

[OFFICIAL.]

War Department,
Washington, Dec. 17—8:35 A. M.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

The following official report of the great victory achieved yesterday by Major-Gen. Thomas and his gallant army over the rebel forces under Gen. Hood in front of Nashville, was received this morning. One of the most surprising circumstances connected with the great achievement is the small loss suffered by our troops, evincing, among other things, the admirable skill and caution of Gen. Thomas in his disposition of the battle. In our rejoicings at the defeat of the enemy, thanks are due to the Almighty for his protection to our gallant officers and soldiers in the great conflict they have passed through.

The report of Gen. Thomas, and also an unofficial report containing interesting details are subjoined:

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland,
Eight Miles from Nashville,
6 P. M. Friday, Dec. 16, 1864.

To the President of the United States, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

This army thanks you for your approbation of its conduct yesterday, and to assure you that it is not misplaced, I have the honor to report that the enemy has been pressed at all points to-day, in his line of retreat to the Brentwood Hills.

Brig.-Gen. Hatch, of Wilson's corps of cavalry, on the right, turned the enemy's left, and captured a large number of prisoners, the number not yet reported.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield's corps, next on the left of cavalry, carried several hills, captured many prisoners and six pieces of artillery. Brevet Major-Gen. Smith, next on the left of Maj.-Gen. Schofield, carried the salient point of the enemy's line with McMillan's brigade of McArthur's division, capturing 16 pieces of artillery, two Brigadier-Generals and about 2,000 prisoners. Brig.-Gen. Garrard's division, of Smith's command, next on the left of McArthur's division, carried the enemy's intrenchments, capturing all the artillery and troops of the enemy on the line. Brig.-Gen. Wood's troops on Franklin pike took up the assault, capturing the enemy's intrenchments, in his retreat captured eight pieces of artillery, something over 600 prisoners, and drove the enemy within one mile of the Brentwood Hill Pass.

Maj.-Gen. Steedman, commanding detachments of the different armies of the Military Division of the Mississippi, most nobly supported Gen. Wood's left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the day. I have ordered the pursuit to be continued in the morning at daylight, although the troops are very much fatigued. The utmost enthusiasm prevails. I must not forget to report the operations of Brig.-Gen. Johnson in successfully driving the enemy, with the coöperation of the gunboats under Lieut.-Commander Fitch, from their established batteries on the Cumberland River, below the City of Nashville, and of the success of Brig.-Gen. Coxton's brigade in covering and re-turning our right and rear. In the operations of yesterday and to-day although I have no report of the number of prisoners captured by Johnson's and Croxton's command, I know they have made a large number. I am also glad to be able to state that the number of prisoners captured yesterday greatly exceeds the number reported by telegraph last evening. The woods, fields and intrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small arms abandoned in the retreat. In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has been effected with but a very small loss to us. Our loss probably does not exceed three hundred and very few killed.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Maj.Gen. Commanding.

Nashville, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 16—9 P. M.

During last night, Hood withdrew his right from the river, and took a position covering Hillsboro, Grannywhite and Franklin pikes, which line had been carefully prepared for just this contingency. He was driven from the first line easily, but the second was very stubbornly defended, and at last heavily assaulted three times before succeeding. It was carried, however, and twenty pieces of artillery, two thousand men, including Gen. Jackson, with the remnant of his division, were taken. The enemy were forced back two miles, and his army broken into two parts, one on the White pike and the other on the Franklin, with range of Bluffy Hills between them, Steedman and Wood pressing down the latter, and A. J. Smith, Schofield and the cavalry down the former. Small arms lay as thick on the contested line as the rebels had stood there. Hood can't make another such day's fight, while Thomas is in good condition to press him. Caught more wagons. Can't say number. Everybody, white and black, did splendidly.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

War Department,
Washington, Dec. 17—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Thomas to-day. Unofficial dispatches state that the Provost-Marshal at Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery as being already secured.

It is ascertained that in transmitting Gen. Thomas' report last night, a telegraphic mistake was made at Louisville or Nashville in the estimated number of our casualties.

The dispatch written by Gen. Thomas stated that his whole loss would not exceed 3,000, and that very few were killed.

A dispatch from Lexington, this evening, states that on the 13th inst., at Kingsport, Tenn., Gen. Burbridge had a fight with Basil Duke's brigade, formerly John Morgan's, and routed it, with a loss to the enemy of one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and prisoners, and their train. Dick Morgan, a brother of John, was captured.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF THE 15th.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 15—7:30 P. M.

I have to record one of the most important battles of the campaign. Though the artillery has not yet ceased to throw its leaden hail into the retreating enemy, I believe it to be a crushing defeat of Hood.

A council of war was yesterday held at the St. Cloud Hotel, where the headquarters of Gen. Thomas was temporarily located, when the following programme was agreed on: Gen. Steadman was to make a heavy demonstration on our left wing, while the Fourth Corps, under Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood (who ought long ago to have been made a Major-General,) was to move on the Illinois road, keeping a connection with Gen. A. J. Smith, who was to attack the rebel right. Gen. Schoffeld was to keep in reserve; Gen. Wilson's cavalry was to occupy our extreme right, and in case of rebel defeat, was to move on Brentwood, get in their rear, and cut off the right of the enemy.

We were to have attacked on the 13th inst.; but Hood, having learned this, fell back nearly two miles to a better position, to await Thomas' attack.

Early this morning artillery opened fiercely from the forts and the advanced batteries along our lines. About 6 o'clock Steedman advanced his line. The First Brigade of colored troops, Col. Charles R. Thompson commanding, moved on the right of the Murfreesboro Railroad, while Col. Morgan took the left. On the right of these was the Third Brigade, formed of detachments of the Fourteenth corps, under command of Col. Grosvener, of the Eighteenth Ohio. As the line advanced heavy skirmishing ensued, the rebel skirmishers falling back to their works when charged. Here the rebels developed a heavy line and forced us to retire after a sharp fight. The Eighteenth and Eightieth Ohio, of Col. Grosvener's brigade suffered severely, the latter losing most of its officers. Col. Grosvener did not persist in the attack, as it was intended merely as a demonstration to cover our general attack on the right and centre.

About six o'clock in the morning the Fourth Corps broke camp, moving on Hillsboro pike in the following order, in *échelon* on the left; the Second Division in front, the First Division next, and the Third Division in the rear. The corps moved forward, regulating its movements with General Smith, who was to attack the rebel left flank, it being intended to make the main assault on this part of the rebel line. The Fourth Corps took up the following position: Gen. Sam. Beatty, commanding the Third Division, on the left, held the front line, the division of Gen. Nathan Kimball in the centre, came second, and the division of Gen. Elliott, in the rear, connecting with Gerrard's division, or Smith's corps; then came McArthur's division.

There was heavy cannonading all morning. About noon Smith's and Wood's skirmishers became engaged. Gen. Wood ordered Gen. Beatty to charge a hill in his front, held by a strong force of the enemy heavily intrenched. The Second Brigade of Beatty's division, commanded by Col. Post, was ordered to make the charge. The First Brigade, Col. Straight, moved in *echelon* on the left, and in support, while the Third Brigade of Col. Kneffler, (Seventy-ninth Ohio) was held in reserve. The order was no sooner given for the charge than the Second Brigade rushed forward with a yell. The First Brigade supporting it by a spirited fire, and on the order to charge being given, sprang forware in a spirit of emulation. The rebels occupied a strong position around Montgomery's house, near the Granny White Pike, which now became the "*L'Haye Sainte*" of the battle. The defence of the rebels at this point being of the most stubborn character, we poured volley upon volley, charged them repeatedly, and at last drove them pell-mell and in great confusion through the grounds of the mansion. Though ordered to halt on dislodging the rebels from this position, our men charged on them as they fled, capturing over 200, and securing their entire line of works in front of Wood. In the meantime the First and Second divisions were sharply engaged, pressing babk the rebels and advanced slowly. Our batteries were moved forward to the hills abandoned by the rebels, and the fight was carried on heavily all the while by Smith's corps. About 2 o'clock Gen. Schofield, who had been in the rear of the Fourth corps, took up a position on the right of Smith, thus extending our line without weakening it, and soon became engaged. The roar of artillery and musketry continued fierce along the whole line.

About 3 o'clock, Post and Straight's brigades, abandoning their *echelon* formation, formed in line with the First Brigade of Beatty's division and the Second Division of Wood's corps, and the whole line again advanced, protected by a fierce artillery fire from Battery H, Fifth Regular, the Second Pennsylvania, the First Illinois, the Fourth Regular, First and Sixth Ohio Batteries. The advance of this line was magnificently grand, the columns extending in one long line of battle, marching steadily and strongly forward over a clear plateau, and driving the enemy before it. Post and Straight moving in simple line of battle, with Kimball and Ellicott's divisions in column of brigade front. Smith and Schofield continued to press back the rebel left flank to the hills in rear of their first position. Garrard and McArthur's divisions captured the rebel works, and succeeded in turning theirleft flank and driving them from hill to hill. The line of the Fourth Corps for a moment halted and laid down to allow batteries to rake the rebel line. The fire grew nearer and nearer on the right. Soon we saw the rebel lines and columns breaking up in madpanic and wild confusion. A wild cheer ran along the lines. The Fourth Corps rose and again advanced at a double quick. The batteries poured shot and shell on the panic-stricken fugitives. So wild was the enthusiasm that civilians rushed to the batteries to help the gunners. Our columns now appeared on the right and connected with the centre thus forming a V of our lines. I have seldom heard such a cheer as went up from our lines when Smith's and Schofield's columns emerged with flaunting flags and the rebels flying in confusion before them. A gallant charge followed the wild cheering, and accompanied by the roar of artillery, the enemy was pressed back on the centre to confusion, and only night ended the pursuit.

I cannot to-night give details. We captured several wagons, some twenty pieces of artillery, Gen. Chalmers' headquarters, wagons and official papers.

Wilson's cavalry gallantly followed up the retreat, and as a large cavalry force under Gen. R. W. Johnson is yet in Brentwood, I expect the rebel disaster to be increased every hour.

CASUALTIES.

I have only the following names of officers. The loss on both sides must be very heavy:

Col. Hull, Smith's Corps—killed.

Lieut.-Col. Grosvener, Eighteenth Ohio—killed.

Capt. Benedict—wounded.

Lieut. Emory—wounded.

Lieut. G. J. Roff, Forty-ninth Ohio—slightly wounded.

Lieut. Everlson.

Capt. Howard, Forty-first Ohio—leg; amputated.

Lieut. Hall, Nineteenth Ohio—hand; amputated.

Adjutant Clyton, Ninth Indiana—slightly wounded.

Lieut. Roberts, Ninth Indiana—slightly wounded.

Lieut. R. Walmer, Thirty-first Indiana—wounded in side.

FROM CINCINNATI.

THE REJOICING IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 17—Evening.

The gratifying intelligence received here of Gen. Thomas' success, has created a great sensation. The anxiety to get the fullest and latest details, is manifested on almost every countenance. Extras are out, and old and young are reading them eagerly.

FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

Frankfort, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 17—Evening.

Those high in authority here say that, judging from the news that has come to hand, the military situation was never more favorable than it is now for the united interests of Kentucky and Tennessee. During the day several dispatches were received, announcing the greater and still further success of our armies under the command of Gen. Thomas.

I have seen a telegram from an officer who left the field during the latter part of this afternoon, on official business. He telegraphs as follows: "The chances are now all in our favor. Hood's army has been completely out-manœuvred. There can be no reverse to our arms. Hood certainly cannot receive a sufficient reinforcement of men and *materiel* to cope with this army. *To-day the attack was renewed with great vigor* and from several directions. When I left our plans were succeeding admirably. It was believed that *we would yet take fully one-third of Hood's army prisoners. Indeed, some expressed it as their opinion that Gen. Thomas would destroy Hood's whole army*, as its morale is now in a great measure gone, before it is able to recross the Tennessee River, at or near Florence, which point it is or will certainly make. When our whole plan is developed you will, no doubt, regard it as one of the brightest of the war.

The number of prisoners, stragglers, &c., captured and picked up will exceed five thousand, and there are more coming. The roads are in wretched condition.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and the rebels to a corresponding degree depressed.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Interesting Ceremony—Presentation of Medals—Address by Gen. Meade—False Reports About Gen. Warren.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Thursday, Dec. 15.

The presentation of medals to such members of regiments in the Second Corps as had particularly distinguished themselves in battle during the late campaign, took place yesterday.

The regiments to which the recipients belong were assembled in front of Gen. Humphrey's headquarters, and formed in line, presenting three sides of a square.

About 4 o'clock, Gen. Meade, accompanied by Gen. Humphreys and the Division and Brigade Commanders, followed by their staffs, appeared on the field and took position on the open side of the square.

The men who were to receive the medals were summoned forward and advanced into the centre, in front of Gen. Meade.

The General then addressed the soldiers in a neat and appropriate speech for about ten minutes, after which he presented each man with his medal, and closed with a few additional remarks, in the course of which he thanked these heroes for their gallantry and devotion in the late campaign, and assured them that a grateful country would long cherish their names and deeds as examples to teach their children to admire and emulate. He expressed the hope that presentations of medals for brave deeds would occur more frequently, and that those found worthy would appear in much larger numbers.

The address was listened to with profound attention, and all seemed well pleased with the sentiments expressed by the General.

After an exchange of civilities between those present, and some very good music by the band, the troops left for their encampments, and the large concourse of spectators dispersed.

The Generals adjourned to Gen. Humphrey's quarters, where they were entertained, and then took their leave.

These presentations have a good effect upon the men, inducing a spirit of emulation among them, as well as showing them that their conduct is known and appreciated.

The Fifth Corps will receive their medals in a few days, and I suppose those for the other corps will follow.

To-day has been a very quiet one along the entire line, even the firing on the James River seeming to be suspended.

The reports circulated to the effect that Gen. Warren had ordered the houses on the line of his late march to be burned in retaliation for the shooting of some of our stragglers by guerrillas are untrue.

Gen. Warren, as well as his staff, and other Commanders, did all in their power to prevent these outrages, particularly where women and children were living, and although their efforts did not prevent a terrible scene of devastation and conflagration, yet more than one habitation was saved to its unfortunate occupants.

(Signed,) W. D. McGREGOR.

FROM ALBANY.

Appointments by Gov. Fenton.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, the newly-elected Governor, has made the following appointments:

Adjutant-General.—Col. Wm. Irvine, of Steuben.
Inspector-General.—G. S. Batcheldor, of Saratoga.
Quartermaster-General.—E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence.
Judge-Advocate-General.—A. W. Harvey, of Erie.
Engineer-in-Chief.—Col. Jos. Swaine, of Westchester.
Surgeon-General.—S. O. Willard, of Albany.
Paymaster-General.—S. E. Mavine, of Chautauque.
Executive Messenger.—James Kilburn, of Albany.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Dec. 16.

Measures have been taken to raise a regiment of Veteran Volunteers on this coast, to serve in Hancock's new corps.

J. W. Nye, late Territorial Governor of Nevada, has been elected second Senator from that State.

The rain storm in this State still continues at intervals, although none of the valleys have yet been flooded. Large tracts of agricultural lands are submerged.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Interview Between Sherman and Foster.

SAVANNAH CLOSELY BESIEGED.

A Formal Demand for the Surrender of the City.

If Not Surrendered in Two Days Fire to be Oprned Upon It.

Sherman's Army in Splendid Condition.

[OFFICIAL.]

War Department, Washington,
Dec. 17—10 P. M.

To Maj-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. Foster, who had a personal interview, on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th inst., with Gen. Sherman, at Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault the preceding day.

Savannah was closely besieged, and its capture, with the rebel forces there, was confidently expected. It was to be summoned in two days, and if not surrendered, Sherman would open his batteries upon it.

Gen. Foster reports that Sherman's army is in splendid condition, having lived on its march on the turkies, chickens, sweet potatoes and other good things of the richest part of Georgia.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Highly Encouraging News—Admiral Dahlgren's Fleet Dressed in Colors in Token of Success—Savannah Sure to Fall.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 16,
via Baltimore, Dec. 17.

The steamships *Northern Light* and *Varuna* arrived here from Charleston harbor, at a late hour last evening, with 800 released Federal prisoners each, and after landing the mails and dispatches, proceeded immediately to Annapolis.

The news brought by these steamers is of the most encouraging character.

At the time of their sailing, all the rigging of the men-of-war and other vessels, composing Admiral Dahlgren's fleet gaily hung with colors in token of the success of some movement of Gen. Sherman, the exact nature of which could not be learned.

Our exchanged men are loud in their praise of the successes attending the glorious campaign of Gen. Sherman, and say that from their conversations with some citizens of Charleston and the surrounding country, while *en route* to be exchanged, it was reluctantly admitted that the damage done by his forces on the line of march through Georgia was incalculable.

No doubt, whatever, is entertained at Hilton Head that Sherman will capture Savannah with very little loss to his army.

The authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah are making strenuous efforts to defend these cities. Every rebel capable of holding a musket is in the ranks, and every moment they expect to be brought in contact with the victorious veterans composing the well-tried forces under Sherman.

The few Federal officers who are passengers on the *Northern Light*, and who have been recently exchanged, are confident in their assertion that the troops defending Savannah and Charleston are of a very undisciplined character, and that when the outer intrenchments surrounding these places are once forced, as they undoubtedly will be, there is nothing further to obstruct the victorious Sherman from taking possession of both cities.

Arrival of the Supply Steamer Newbern

THE PRIZE STEAMER VIXEN IN TOW.

The United States supply steamer *Newbern*, Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanding S. B. Washburne, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and last from Fortress Monroe, towing from thence to this port the prize steamer *Vixen*. She was captured on the 2d inst., about seventy miles off Wilmington, by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*. She is an iron sidewheel steamer, of 305 tons, built in England, and is about two months old. Has a cargo of arms, uniforms, drugs, &c.

The *Newbern* brings a number of discharged and sick officers and men from the squadron.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Commanding Acting Volunteer S. B. Washburne; Acting Master and Ex. Officer R. Y. Holly; Paymaster E. H. Cushing; Assistant Surgeon J. E. Cobb; Chief Engineer, Acting First Assistant, Isaac Maples; Ensign and Sailing Master Chas. Trathen; Acting Ensign F. G. R. Leonard; Acting Ensign O. M. Nash; Acting Ensign S. H. Damon; Second Assistant Engineer R. Hotchkiss; Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin James; Third Assistant Engineer James Bessing; Third Assistant Engineer James Allen; Acting Master's Mates, A. Landergren, J. McAllister; Acting Mail Agents, Joshua Cook. —— Pynue; Captain's Clerk, T. Benjamin; Paymaster's Clerk, Sidney Hausen.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Fah-Kee.

The United States steamer *Fah-Kee*, Acting Master F. R. Webb, commanding, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived yesterday. She brings 55 prisoners from prize steamer *Emma Henry*, and the following passengers: Lieut. Huntington, U. S. N.; Capt. Corser, Assistant Surgeon; Van Gieson, U. S. N.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Acting Master-Commanding, Francis R. Webb; Acting Master, David W. Carroll; Acting Ensigns, E. W. Pelton, Peter Williams, J. W. Luscomb, H. A. Winslow, A. W. Harrey; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. B. Thornton; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Geo. W. Foster; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Edwin F. Lewis, John H. Hutton; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Jarvis P. Edson.

Fire.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 17.

A fire broke out this afternoon in the paper warehouse of Charles Knight, Jr., No. 525 Commerce-street. There loss is $7,000. The other occupants of the building were Brown and Culvert, manufacturers of hospital goods, and Joseph Steelwagon, paper maker. Both suffered slight loss.

Marine Disaster.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 16.

The schooner *Mary E. Pierce*, Capt. Shea from Bangor for New-York, with lumber, was burnt on the 15th instant, 15 miles northwest of Cape Cod. The captain and crew were brought into Newport to-day by the brig *Abner Taylor*.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Effect of Sherman's Campaign.

Incidents of His March Through Georgia.

Rebel Reports of Warren's Operations.

The Negro Question in the Rebel Congress.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FROM SHERMAN VIA RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 14.

The only definite information from Georgia is the appearance of Sherman's army in the vicinity of Savannah. The Yankee papers informed us that he had accomplished this march almost a week ago, but of course their statement was based upon what they deemed the probability of the situation. Up to yesterday forenoon no fighting had taken place between Sherman's army and the Confederate troops in the the defence of Savannah. Gen. Harder commands the latter.

A cotemporary paper speaks of Savannah as "invested." This is not the case. Savannah is no more "invested" than Richmond, and we have no evidence that it stands in the least danger, either from assault or siege.

An official dispatch of yesterday mentions that Sherman had "developed" his army near the town; but that does not signify that he will go into trenches. Savannah has a triple line of defences.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 14.

So far as we can learn, Sherman's army has invested Savannah; but, beyond the usual skirmishing, no fight has yet taken place. Gen. Harder is in command of our troops. We have no report of a fight at Coosawhatchie on Friday last, and no information of any conflict at that point since the 31st ult. has been received at the War Department.

DISPATCH FROM BRAGG.

Augusta, Monday, Dec. 5.

To Governor M. L. Bonham:

About midnight on the 3d Wheeler's cavalry attacked the enemy on the Savannah Railroad, a few miles below Waynesboro. Following up their defeated cavalry, he came upon a heavy force of infantry tearing up the railroad—at daylight a very heavy force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, before which he retired, fighting, to Brier Creek, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. This morning it is ascertained they have moved rapidly toward Savannah, our cavalry pressing their rear. All our available means should be concentrated at Savannah and Grahamville, and the people of the country should tear up and blockade all roads leading across the Savannah River, below the mouth of the Brier Creek.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

SHERMAN VS. NEWSPAPERS.

From the Wilmington Journal.

The newspaper men are certainly the most devoted and self-sacrificing of patriots. Voluntarily or involuntarily, they have been subsisting for weeks past without any pabulum, to their manifest loss. They have no news. They can tell nothing about Sherman or any other man. Their main interest is suspended, and with it their sale is necessarily dismissed, for who cares to buy papers that have no news?

The pressure is daily becoming more and more severe on the newspapers. Such is the state of the mails, that the soldiers in camp can take few papers, and can hardly get the few that they try to take. The home community is diminished by many causes, and at the same time, the area from which news can be gathered is rapidly contracted by raids and reticence. It will soon be contraband to publish the state of the weather. Verily, our sufferings *is* intolerable. It is hard scuffling, under the best of circumstances; it is the very deuce now. Nothing but perseverance, good luck, frugal habits and a clear conscience, can carry us through the Winter.

So we have our own private wrongs to avenge on Mr. Sherman. He has done us much harm, and the sooner *his* hash is settled, the better *we* will be pleased. He is a bad man under *any* circumstances—particularly so under the present.

THE EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Dec. 8.

Sherman's audacious march through the heart of our territory has given a new aspect to the war, and will effect a radical change in its conduct on our part. It is no longer a mere frontier war, to be waged by our armies in the field. It is brought to every man's door. Its threatening cloud darkens every man's habitation. We are called to grapple with the foe in our own homes, and by our own hearths.

The South is electrified by the mighty danger which overshadows her. The spirit of the people is roused. The necessity for universal preparations for defence is made manifest to all. * * *

We believe that Sherman's movement has already added immensely to the strength of the Confederacy. It has brought out another formidable army, which, doubtless to Sherman's great surprise, now confronts him on the coast. It is a truly wonderful and gratifying fact, that while the armies of Tennessee and Virginia are hurling defiance at the foe in those States, the energy and patriotism of the people of Georgia and South Carolina are creating a third army of the Cumberland—the victor of Donelson, of Vicksburgh,, and Missionary Ridge. The truth is, the people of the South are just finding out their own strength. The present extraordinary efforts of the enemy only serve to develop it. Sherman is the greatest recruiting officer we have ever had among us. He has effected what no conscript law could have accomplished.

And yet we are far from having exhausted our strength. There are yet armies left which may be brought out. There are many thousands of misguided men, deserters and stragglers, who may be restored to the service. There are many thousands more employed as teamsters, and in other positions, who may be brought into the fighting department. Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland can and will, as the contest progresses, furnish us fresh troops for armies now in the field.

The last few weeks have given an immense impulse to our cause. We all feel that there has been a grand awakening of the people at home. And in Tennessee Hood and Breckinridge have been sweeping on in a career of victory, and have nearly reconquered that State. Thousands of new recruits are flocking to their victorious standards, and the work is just beginning. There is no calculating the immense additions they will make to our resources, both in men and means. We do not doubt that the wealth and population of both Tennessee and Kentucky, from which we have been so long cut off, will soon be at our disposal.

What then if Sherman has marched across our territory? *We are only the stronger for it.* It matters not what he may accomplish by this campaign. It will only increase the determination and ability of our people to resist him. No success that he may meet with should in any wise discourage us. It should only nerve us with fresh resolution, and inspire us to increased effort.

If we fully develop our resources and stand firmly united, we can resist successfully any force the North can send against us, and pluck victory even from the jaws of defeat. But we anticipate a glorious victory over Sherman, if he shall have the temerity to offer battle. The hosts are gathering for his overthrow. On every railroad train, and on every road and bypath the people are rushing to the rescue. *Sherman can only escape the defeat which awaits him by pushing for some port on the seacoast, of which the enemy is already in possession, and which can afford him no advantage for future operations. We can and will defeat him, let him take what course he may.*

NO STRATEGICAL OBJECT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 13.

We have again to report that another day has passed without the receipt of definite advices from Southern Georgia. We have no doubt that Sherman has now arrived before Savannah, and now holds the same position there, in some respects, that Hood occupies at Nashville. It would be very difficult to learn the result of any battle near Savannah, by way of Augusta, as the news would necessarily come from the rear of the enemy, and, if forwarded to Augusta, would occupy some time in its transmission to that city by couriers. The most direct and speedy news from Savannah would reach us by telegraph via Charleston, but we apprehend that the wires have been cut between those cities, as there has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days.

Thirty days have elapsed since Sherman started upon his expedition, and he must now be near the end of his journey. If we fail to hear of him before the next change of the moon through Confederate sources, the Yankee papers will be sure to contain something from him by the way of the coast, of the sensational and exaggerated style. We hope, therefore, that whatever news from Savannah reaches the War Department during the next day or two will be given to the public.

Whatever he may do now will have little effect on the fortunes of this war. His campaign may yet furnish some additional material for Yankee brag, but has attained no strategical object, beyond the ruin of a belt of country a couple of miles wide, between Atlanta and the sea, and his presence on the seacoast is far less injurious and dangerous than either at Chattanooga or Atlanta.

SHERMAN'S SKIRMISHES.

From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 6.

Hardly a day has passed that Wheeler has not engaged some portion of Sherman's army, and the boastful Kilpatrick has been whipped by him as often as he has fingers and toes. Besides fighting wherever he could find the enemy, roads have been obstructed, cattle and negroes driven off, the people forewarned, provisions that could not be removed destroyed, and everything else done to embarrass and distract the invaders. In this way Wheeler has rendered most vital service to the cause, for it has given us time to complete defences and bring up our men. We are now ready for Sherman, and, strike where he will, he will find a foe ready and able to cope with his hired and brutal minions.

On Sunday last, the 4th inst., a battle was fought which exceeds in magnitude any that has characterized the campaign, and is, therefore, worthy of some particular mention. The Fourteenth Yankee Corps, united with Kilpatrick's entire cavalry force, made an attack on Wheeler, and a severe battle raged for several hours. At the moment of the assault, Wheeler's line was very much extended for the purpose of foraging, but he speedily brought his forces together, and received the attack of the enemy with a vigor that made them stagger. Several times were they driven back by our men in counter charges, and sometimes from behind breastworks.

Finally, Wheeler finding himself nearly surrounded by a greatly superior force, quietly and in good order retired, and left the field to the enemy. The losses of the latter were heavy, and the blow cannot have failed greatly to cripple them. We captured a number of prisoners—one, a Colonel, who was taken in a hand-to-hand fight. We also lost severely in officers and men; but in no proportion with the enemy. Among our killed was Col. Graves, who on the occasion was acting as Brigadier.

Of the present whereabouts of Sherman, it might gratify curiosity, but would do no good to speak. From his movements we judge that he himself is not so sure of his latitude and longitude. Suffice it to say that he has many days hard marching before him ere he will be able to respond visibly to the rockets of his friends on the coast, with a good prospect of having to fight his way through the entire distance.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Dec. 6.

Owing to the state of the atmosphere, the detonation of cannon was distinctly heard on Sunday morning, in the direction of Waynesboro'. Wd have it in our power to present a brief but authentic explanation of these war-like resonances.

Pursuant to instructions, Gen. Wheeler concentrated his cavalry force, and, at midnight, on Saturday, fell upon the enemy's rear with a vim. The Yankee horsemen were precipitately driven back upon their infantry support. After harrassing the infantry for some time, Wheeler retired to his former position.

At daylight on Sunday morning, Kilpatrick's cavalry, assisted by the Fourteenth Corps, advanced upon our cavalry. We were stationed behind temporary breastworks and prepared to meet the onset. Every charge of the enemy was repulsed by fire and counter charges. Finally, despairing to carry our works by storm, notwithstanding their vastly superior numbers, the Yankees enveloped our flanks and made a retreat necessary. This retirement was accomplished in excellent order. Having relieved their rear of a terrible incubus, the Yankees abandoned any further demonstration and continued their march.

Our loss was between 70 and 80 men. The enemy's loss is reported officially as "very heavy." Among the casualties on our side, we are pained to announce the severe wounding of C. I. Gaines, acting Brigadier. One of the Yankee officers was captured in a hand to hand encounter, and Kilpatrick himself was wounded.

Our officers and men behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, and, considering the disparity of force, achieved most brilliant results in retarding the march of the hostile columns and filling them with a well-grounded apprehension. At last accounts, the indefatigable Wheeler had collected his men, and was again hacking away at the rear guard.

INCIDENTS OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

STRAGGLERS.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 3.

Our people above are busily picking up the stragglers of Sherman's army. We are informed that if they have committed no improper act, they are treated as prisoners of war. But when it is ascertained that they have been guilty of outrageous indecencies or inhumanities, Gen. Slocum's order "to shoot stragglers" has been carried out. Four stragglers, who misbehaved themselves in the presence of some ladies near Eatonton a few days since, were afterward taken and summarily disposed of.

THE NICE LADIES OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

From the Augusta Register, Dec. 2.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday evening who left Milledgeville on Tuesday evening. He says the State-house, Executive mansion and Milledgeville Hotel have not been burned. The depot, penitentiary and arsenal were all the buildings that were burned. They burn all the granaries and cotton they find in the country, and kill or carry off every living thing that could possibly serve for food. The country is left a barren waste. Many families that one week ago were comparatively wealthy have not now the means of sustenance.

But the most hellish deeds that the infernal demons committed remain to be told, and we think the paper should blush that bears the record. We are informed that the incarnate devils ravished some of the nicest ladies in the town. We pen the paragraph with horror. Our blood runs cold as we write. We would forbear doing so, but we wish our people to know the destiny that awaits them if the villains are allowed to continue their invasion of the country. One of their unfortunate victims, we learn, was consigned to the asylum on Monday. Her reason tottered beneath the load of wounded honor, and the poor victim is ruined forever. How long, oh! how long is our country to be insulted by these savages? In the name of justice and humanity, we urge our people to vindicate their honor.

To our armies we would say, write on your battle flags, in broad, black letters, Avenge the Honor of our Women! Let it be emblazoned before the eye of every soldier, and in the hour of conflict let it be the battle cry that goads our men on to deeds of valor which will crush out the foe and leave not a vestige of them save a great stench in the land.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 10.

Among the killed at Griswoldville, Ga., was Charley Farwell, Esq., one of the best known and most respectable citizens of New-Orleans. He was shot through the heart, twenty feet in advance of his company. For some time he had been living at Cuthbert, Ga., where the nobleness of his character and the amiability of his disposition, had won many warm and devoted friends. Thousands of refugees from New-Orleans, scattered throughout the Confederacy, will hear, with the deepest regret, of the death of Charley Farwell, and will tender their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife. He fell facing his country's foe.

A LOYAL GEORGIA LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 9.

A correspondent in Milledgeville gives us the following incident of Yankee diablerie at the capitol:

The Yankees kicked up quite a fuss in the State-house. They had a mock Legislature, elected Speaker, Clerk, &c., and were introducing bills, resolutions, &c., at a furious rate, when a courier burst into their midst, almost breathless with the announcement—"The Yankees are coming"—when the whole concern absquatulated with the most precipitate haste and alarm.

This was not a bad travestie on the closing hours of the late session.

L. Carrington, Esq., the efficient and indefatigable Clerk of the House, succeeded in saving the records of his department, having removed them via Savannah, Thomasville, Albany and Macon, and thence back to the capitol. The Yankees ravaged his nice little farm near the city, killing all his stock and destroying everything in the shape of subsistence on the place.

The richest man in Baldwin County has not corn enough to last till March, and meat is not, and will not be. The house next to Mr. Carrington was burned, and it was through the presence of his wife alone that his own place was saved from the flames.

The correspondent gives an account of the property burned in the city, which was embraced in accounts already given to our readers.

SHERMAN *vs.* RAILROADS.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 8.

The Savannah *Republican* has obtained one of Sherman's machines for tearing up iron from railroads. It consists of a heavy iron clamp, hooked at one end, and with an oblong heavy link in the other. The clamp is placed under the iron bar or stringer, and a horse attached to the link; when the force is applied, it gives a rotary motion to the rail, and it is bound to come. The action is pretty much that of the clamp and lever used for turning the logs at a saw-mill. The instrument in question was found on the line of the Waynesboro road.

REPAIRING THE RAILROADS.

From the Milledgeville Confederate Union.

We traveled over the Central road from Macon to a mile below Griswoldville to Gordon. All of the distance, except but one mile, the road is a complete wreck. The enemy did their work of destruction on this part of the road most thoroughly. At Gordon and for miles around the village the destruction is appalling. The Milledgeville and Gordon road is destroyed for a distance of three or four miles from Gordon north, and from Milledgeville for four miles south. The road can be repaired in a short time, with the exception of the bridge at Milledgeville. We learn that it is expected to have the road in operation from Macon to Midway, two miles from Milledgeville, in three or four weeks.

From the Athens (Ga.) Watchman.

Hands are at work on all the railroads destroyed by the enemy, and if undisturbed will in a short time have them again in running order.

DESTRUCTION OF GRISWOLDVILLE.

From the Milledgeville Confederate Union.

Every house in Griswoldville was burned by the enemy, except Mr. GRISWOLD's house, the residence occupied by Col. GRIES, a few negro houses bordering on the branch, and a small frame building occupied by one of the operatives of the mill.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN MILLEDGEVILLE.

From the Milledgeville Confederate Union.

On Sunday, 20th of November, SLOCUM's corps of of SHERMAN's army began to pour into our devoted city. The few companies of troops which compassed our local guard, had been withdrawn. Most of the public stores had been removed and the ill-fated inhabitants were left to the tender mercies of the invader. On Monday, SHERMAN arrived with the balance of his army. Most of the men belonging to the city left before the enemy arrived. Those who stayed and our noble women, had to submit to all the insults tyranny and oppression which the invaders saw fit to inflict. Robbery of every kind, and in every degree, was the order of the day. Disgusting scenes of plunder and rapine were perpetrated in the presence, and with knowledge of officers of high rank, and when expostulated with, and asked to protect private property, we were told that they intended that every Southern man should feel that it was very expensive to be a rebel. Indeed they seemed to think that everything we had belonged to them; and that it was a very great crime to hide anything from them, and hiding did very little good, for they are the most experienced and adroit thieves that we ever heard of, and knew exactly where to look for hidden treasure.

They burned two or three private dwellings in the vicinity, but none in the city. The Penitentiary can be easily repaired; the walls are not injured except at the gate, and the large building containg the cells for the prisoners being composed of granite, brick and iron, can be easily repaired; the railroad bridge across Fishing Creek can be rebuilt in a short time, as the abatments and piers are uninjured.

The enemy remained here from Sunday evening until Friday morning, which gave them time to pillage the surrounding country for many miles. They strolled about the country in small squads, frequently unarmed.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, Dec. 8.

A gentleman who has just arrived in Augusta from Macon says he saw but few burned houses along the route. Most of the gin houses, however, were destroyed.

The Yankees swept the country clean of horses, mules and other kinds of stock. They left their worn-out horses and mules in place of those taken; the planters, however, were soon deprived of these by stragglers, who infest the country and seize upon any and everything they desire. According to his accounts, Middle Georgia must truly indeed be a desolate country. The Yankees have swept the country of everything they desired, and our stragglers have appropriated what is left. Macon is crowded to overflowing with troops and refugees.

THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

From the Milledgeville Confederate Union.

We have seen within the past few days many wagons from Forsyth, Milton, Gwinnett, Cobb, and even Bartow Counties, coming to this market to exchange produce for salt and other supplies.

We are pleased to learn that the condition of the people in that section is much better than we had supposed. Although the destruction of grain and meat was complete wherever the vandals passed, they did not go everywhere, and large districts had escaped unscathed. A gentleman from Bartow informed us, the other day, that if let alone in future, the people of the Cherokee country can subsist themselves until another crop can be made. This is gratifying intelligence—much better than we looked for from that quarter.

MACON.

From the Macon Confederate & Telegraph, Dec. 2.

The stores in town are rapidly reopening. By the beginning of next week, Macon will look as it did before SHERMAN threatened the city.

We learn that the citizens of Dougherty County, with a patriotic liberality, which we trust to see universally imitated, have donated to the poor of Milledgeville 5,000 bushels of corn.

GOV. BROWN.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

The following remarkable proclamation by Gov. BROWN appears in the Augusta papers:

While our noble armies are doing everything in their power to defend our homes and property, and are entitled to the lasting gratitude and active support of the people of this State and of the whole Confederacy, and while the militia have left their homes unprotected and taken up arms, and acted with the gallantry of veterans upon almost every battle-field from Powder Springs to Griswoldsville, it is a matter of extreme mortification to know that a large part of our cavalry force, which should hang around and constantly annoy the enemy as he passed through our State, and cut off his foraging parties and impede his march, *have left their commands, and are now scattered in squads and in small bands over nearly half the territory of the State, robbing and plundering the citizens indiscriminately, and taking from the wives and children of soldiers who are in service discharging their whole duty, the supplies of provisions which are their only means of support.*

I therefore hereby call upon the justices of the Inferior Courts, clerks, sheriffs and all other persons remaining at home not subject to my last call, to organize and arm themselves as best they can, and whenever a band of these plunderers enters the county and takes the property of any citizen by force, to pursue them immediately, and shoot them down whenever they find them, and to report the facts, if the force is more than they can manage, to Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR at Macon, who will, while he remains in Georgia, uphold and sustain them by force.

These predatory bands of thieves and robbers, who devastate the country under pretext of making impressments of property for the use of the army, are a disgrace to the commands to which they profess to belong; and I am sure their conduct meets the unqualified condemnation and scorn of every true soldier in the army.

All other means for the suppression of this indiscriminate robbery having failed, the people are obliged, as far as they have the ability, to depend upon their natural rights of self protection by the use of force.

I am authorized by Gen. TAYLOR to say that he will give the citizens all the aid in his power, to slay them when and wherever they are found committing the outrages above mentioned; and in plain cases, where proof of robbery is satisfactory, and the parties can be identified, he will order them shot as soon as they can be apprehended and the facts established. For this protection the whole people of the State will owe Gen. TAYLOR a lasting debt of gratitude.

No officer or band of men is authorized to make any impressment of private property without the exhibition of competent authority from the War Department. Till further notice, no impressments will be legal unless the party making them exhibits an order from Major NORMAN W. SMITH, Major-Gen. HOWELL COBB, or in special cases, from Major-Gen. WHEELER, over his signature, specifying the necessity and the particular property to be taken, or an order from some General of higher rank than any above mentioned; and then only when there is a strict compliance with the laws of Congress regulating impressments.

All who attempt to impress without an order over the genuine signature of one of the officers above mentioned, are robbers, and will be shot down by any one able to do it.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department this 24th day of November, 1864.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

LOOK OUT FOR HORSE-THIEVES.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Dec. 8.

We are credibly informed that gangs of the prowlers alluded to in the proclamation of Gov. BROWN, are stealing horses and mules in this and the adjoining counties, under pretence of "impressing" on Government account. As a general rule, they have not even a shadow of authority, and our citizens should organize and inflict summary punishment upon them.

ATLANTA.

THE DEVASTATION.

From the Augusta Chronicle, Dec. 5.

A gentleman who reached this city last night from Atlanta, reports that the scene of devastation in that city is too awful to contemplate. All the hotels and the stores from Wesley Chapel on Peachtree-street to Roark's corner on Whitehall-street have been destroyed. The City Hall and the churches around it are not destroyed.

Soon after the Yankees left it the country people in its vicinity rushed in and carried off everything they could get hold of. Houses were broken open and gutted.

There are about fifty or sixty negroes, and about six hundred whites in what is left of the gate city.

THE CITIZENS RETURNING.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

The enemy having fully evacuated Atlanta, a large number of refugees from that city who came here upon the evacuation of the place, are daily returning to their old homes. Not a few of them will be houseless for a time, as many private buildings and residences were destroyed.

Quite a number of them have stated that they will not remove again should the enemy make another invasion in that quarter, being determined to remain and stand the "hazard of the die."

ATLANTA AND MARIETTA.

From the Savannah Republican.

Lieut.-Col. LUTHUR J. GLENN has been ordered to Atlanta in command of that post, and proceeds there at once. The Gate City is now considered safe, and refugees will no doubt rapidly return to their homes.

Col. MITCHELL goes to Marietta as commandant of that post. Thus one by one, the towns evacuated by SHERMAN are taken possession of by the rightful owners.

WARREN'S OPERATIONS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Dec. 13, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

The expedition to Bellfield, under Gen. WARREN, returned within the enemy's lines yesterday. The two divisions of the Ninth Corps which went to WARREN's relief, proceeded no further than Belcher's mill. On meeting the returning column, they turned back.

On returning from Bellfield, the enemy moved eastwardly to the Jerusalem and Sussex Court-house roads. Our troops, consequently, only encountered their rear guard and pursued no further than the Nottoway River; and they have returned to camp, bringing a few prisoners. Our loss is very slight.

The Superintendent of the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad reports that about six miles of the railroad has been broken up.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 13.

After their signal repulse at Hicksford, says the *Express* of yesterday, the raiders are believed to have retreated to their lines in front of Petersburgh.

What they have accomplished amounts in reality to nothing, unless we except their depredations upon private property in Sussex County. They stole a number of horses and cattle, ran off some negroes, and robbed a great many hen roosts and pig sties, but that is all grand work, indeed, for a column of fifteen thousand warriors to accomplish, who start out on an expedition which was intended to result in untold destruction of public property, and irreparable injury to the Confederate cause. Prisoners say the column was destined for Weldon, after destroying all the intermediate property of value, but it is halted and turned back at the first bridge it attempts to destroy. Hurrah! for Major-Gen. WARREN.

SHERIDAN.

FIGHT IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 13.

A very handsome affair took place in the valley last Tuesday. Capt. BAYLOR's company, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, has been on detached service for two weeks, under Lieut. BAYLOR, and on last Tuesday were to meet at Kernstown. The Yankees got wind of it, and fifty-six of the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry went up there to catch our men as they came in squads to the rendezvous. It happened, however, that before they arrived, Lieut. BAYLOR had thirty-five men together, and, hearing of their trip, caught them near Millwood. Only thirteen of the Yankees escaped, seven being killed, seven wounded, and these are now in the Libby. We did not lose a man. In the two weeks BAYLOR's company, which numbers thirty-five men, has been on detached service, it has captured eighty-five Yankees and one hundred and fifteen horses, averaging six a day.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 7.

The steamer *Celt*, at Accommodation Railroad wharf, received on board, Monday morning, 1,000 Yankee prisoners, to be delivered, in accordance with previous arrangements, to Col. MULFORD. The steamer left the wharf shortly after 10 o'clock, and steamed down the harbor in company with the flagship of Col. HATCH, who was met by Col. MULFORD on the steamer *Eliza Hancox*. After a short conference the *Celt* was ranged alongside the Yankee steamer *New-York*, and the prisoners transferred to the latter vessel. The released Yankees, after getting under "the old flag," raised a few faint cheers. Some of the prisoners, mostly foreigners, expressed a warm desire to remain in "Dixie." What they wanted was employment and a home. They also expressed the greatest dread of being compelled to reenter the Yankee army.

The arrangements of Col. HATCH for the transfer of the prisoners were admirable, and the whole affair occupied but a very short time. The Richmond Ambulance Committee, together with the Surgeons of Col. HATCH's Staff, were on board the *Celt*, and were active in their assistance to the sick prisoners.

Six Confederate officers were received by Col. HATCH on board the *Laurel* from the steamer *Eliza Hancox*. These gentlemen speak in the highest terms of their treatment at Fort Pulaski as compared with the barbarity experienced at Fort Delaware, Point Lookout and other Northern prisons. The following card of thanks, with their signatures attached, has been handed us with the request to publish:

ON BOARD STEAMER NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.

Col. P. P. Brown, One Hundred and Fifth seventh New-York, Commanding Fort Pulaski:

COLONEL: In a few hours we will be free. We wish to anticipate that wished-for moment, and before we land to leave you the freely spoken expressions of our respect for you, and the lively sense of gratitude with which we will ever remember your kindness.

During the time we have remained prisoners in your hands you have clearly demonstrated the truth of the oft-forgotten principle, that duty can always be made compatible with humanity; and while enforcing strictly measures necessary for our safe keeping, you have invariably shown us the courtesy of a gallant soldier and Christian gentlemen.

Lieut. Col. CARMICHAEL and Major PLACE have nobly seconded you, and in fact the condnct of all your officers and men has been such as to make the name of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York a pleasant reminiscence to all Confederate prisoners from Fort Pulaski. Our long and varied experience of prison treatment makes this, our last stage of captivity, an ever to be remembered epoch.

Allow us, Colonel, to tender you and your command the assurance of our respect and esteem.

P. F. D. GOURNAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Artillery, P. A. C. S.
T. P. BRANCH,
Major P. A. C. S.,
Inspector-General. Gen. RANSOM's Staff.
Capt. GEORGE HOWARD,
First Maryland Cavalry.
Capt. G. W. FITZHUGH,
First Virginia Cavalry, Company K.
Sergt.-Maj. C. M. BUSBY,
Fifth North Carolina Infantry.
Lieut. S. W. BRANCH,
Company B, Eighth Georgia.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec 4.

All has been quiet since last report. No prisoners were taken down Thursday, the train conveying them having failed to arrive in time. The steamer *Laurel*, with Col. HATCH on board, proceeded down the harbor and a communication had with Col. MULFORD during the afternoon. The *Celt* will leave the Gas Company's wharf with a thousand prisoners this morning.

THE ESCAPE OF OFFICERS FROM COLUMBIA.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 3.

Two Yankee officers were captured at Graniteville on Tuesday night, Capt. PILSBURY, of the Fifth, and Lieut. WHITTEN, of the Ninth Maine. When questioned as to how they made their escape they frankly admitted that the officers and men in charge of the stockade at Columbia were susceptible of bribery, and stated that they had seen money used, and finally did not hesitate to admit that they used money themselves. This is a matter which needs looking into a little.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 10.

We are aware the rule is well settled that nobody holding a commission is to be blamed for the escape of a prisoner—but it would be well, for the sake of information, and for the instruction of architects and builders called on to erect, and officers appointed to keep prison-houses, that some inquiry should be made as to the escapes of prisoners from Columbia.

PRISON BUREAU.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Dec. 8.

We had the pleasure, on yesterday, of meeting Capt. CAPERS, of Gen. WINDER's staff, who is in our city in connection with the Prison Bureau, whose headquarters are to be located in this city. Capt. C. informs us that all the prisoners at the points within reach of SHERMAN have been safely removed. He also states that the vandals were so disappointed at finding that the blue bellies had flown from Millen, that they vented their spleen on the defenceless inhabitants of the vicinity.

EATING HIS WORDS.

A LETTER FROM THE SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The Southern correspondent of the London *Times* has apparently got himself into difficulty by the desponding letter which he wrote to that paper a few weeks since. At least the fact that he takes the trouble to prematurely publish a letter addressed to the *Times* in the Columbia *South Carolinian*, as he says, on account of the uncertainties of communication, looks suspicious. He writes:

In a recent letter I briefly strove to show that the Confederates have still men and material of war in abundance to carry on the war indefinitely. Since that letter was written, the armies of the Confederacy have been greatly increased by the revocation of the details of persons engaged in numerous professions not strictly essential to the maintenance of the armies in the field. The Conscript Law, as amended last Spring, gave to the President the power to call into service *every* able-bodied man from seventeen to fifty years of age; but, also, the privilege of detailing such of these conscripts as were needed in the cities and villages for the support of the non-combatting population. This privilege was extensively used by President DAVIS; and he has employed the enormous power thus conferred upon him with honor and wisdom; for, whilst keeping a strong army in the field, he has not oppressed those who cannot fight, by the indiscriminate withdrawal of persons upon whom the country depends for the raising of supplies. The revocation of but a portion of these details had lately become a necessity, in view of numerous reinforcements received by Gen. GRANT from the North. It required a corresponding increase of Gen. LEE's amy. And if President LINCOLN should call for one million of men, although the South will have to make extraordinary exertions, it will not be beyond her capacity to face that host, when it is recollected that she has still a large population untouched, namely, the negroes. Forty or even eighty thousand negro troops could be easily raised, not to fight in the field, for that there appears no apparent necessity, but in order to release a like number of veteran soldiers now employed in indispensable duties not strictly military. We have, then, for the year 1865, an accession to the active strength of the Confederacy of 50,000 men, revoked details—this being but one-fourth part of those detailed; 100,000 men, youths from 17 to 18, who will become liable to military duty; 40,000 men sent to the field and replaced by a like number of negroes; 150,000 men returning from captivity, sickness and recovered wounds, returned absentees and stragglers; in all, 340,000 men, who, in the opinion of all those practically versed in the difference between Northern and Southern fighting material, count for twice as many Northern recruits. We must further recollect that this prospective million will be new recruits, unused to the hardships of American campaigning, and the heat of a Southern sun. Experience has proved that one third will die, or be disabled by disease before they behold an enemy, while the South sends native sons to the field, inured to hardships, and mostly old soldiers. Although the North may manage to bring actually twice as many to the front as the South, past campaigns have, I believe, amply shown, that this has been the case always, and, therefore, it needs no further demonstration that the danger to the South is not so great as would at the first glance appear.

There is still another consolatory point of view for the Confederates. For the past two years, the losses of the Northern armies have mainly been made up by the forced enlistments of foreign subjects, chiefly Irishmen and Germans. These unfortunate victims of Northern duplicity, engaged at home by Federal emissaries, expected to reap the golden rewards by peaceful labors in the service of Mr. LINCOLN's Government. From the moment they landed on the Western shores, they were soldiers, in utter violation of the contracts they so fondly believed would be respected by that unscrupulous despotism. Hurried to the front, exposed to all the hardships of an American soldier's life and the ravages of unerring Confederate bullets, they have fallen like the grass before the sickle of the reaper, and entire regiments have melted away as the snow does in the sun of Spring. The nativity of 50,000 Federal prisoners held by the Confederates incontestably shows that two-thirds of the Federal ranks must be composed of foreigners. Within a few months past this emigration seems to have considerably abated, as it of necessity must, if but the one hundredth part of the frauds and artifices employed by Mr. LINCOLN's agents has been made public in Ireland and Germany. These victims daily desert in squads to the Confederates, and, in strict faith and compliance with the provisions of a recent order from the War Department at Richmond, are forwarded to points whence all facilities are afforded them to reach their homes. And from the foreign prisoners at the South whose terms of service have expired, and whom Mr. LINCOLN on that account refused to exchange for Confederate prisoners, because they are no longer of any use to him, hundreds are enlisting into the service of the South, and foreign legions are being formed of them. The treatment of these men should be a warning to all who propose to emigrate to America. If they are able-bodied, they will not escape the clutches of Federal recruiting officers, their lot will be untold hardships, even if they do not meet death on Confederate soil. And, should the war close, and they have safely issued from the carnage, nothing but dependency and misery, instead of gratitude, await them. They will be considered fit companions for freed negroes and paupers of the North; with them they will have to crouch before the power of reawakening Northern Know Nothingism, now dormant for a while, because the talents and lives of these poor emigrants are needed to build up the oligarchy of Northern moneyed aristocracy; they will not be better off, but infinitely worse than are Russian serfs or Siberian exiles; they will have no voice in the Government, because deprived of all elective franchise. The coming struggle, as I before stated, cannot be expected to increase in fury, but must rather languish for the want of men on both sides. With the almost ceasing supplies of slaughtering material from Europe to the United States, the dire necessity will come upon the traders of the North to go to the front themselves. They will rather clamor for a cessation of hostilities, than be exposed to the casualties of the battle-field. Such are my sincere opinions, forced upon me by the unceasing contemplation of the development of Northern national character during the different stages of this war. The bitter experience of foreign emigrants who have been in the military service of the North, should they ever again reach their homes, will corroborate the correctness of my statements and the probability of my surmises; the lowly existence in a miserable hut in the bogs of Ireland, or a solitary cabin in the defiles of the Oden or Black Forest, is a lot far to be preferred to the gilded miseries of a Federal blue jacket. F. S.

DISAFFECTION.

CAPTURE OF COL. ASHWORTH.

The Augusta papers publish an official report by Col. J. J. FINDLEY, detailing the circumstances of the capture of Col. ASHWORTH, who, according to the *Sentinel*, headed the "notorious Tory band whose thieving, burning and other depredations, have been so extensive in the upper counties." After detailing the preliminary movements, Col. FINDLEY writes:

By daylight on the 5th inst. we were on the move, and crossed the mountain without interruption. The top of the mountain was covered with snow about an inch deep, whilst the timber was loaded with ice. We advanced as rapidly as possible, and about 10 o'clock the advance guard spied the enemy at the house of one HENRY WEAVER, in Bucktown. My force was now somewhat diminished, as Lieut. WILSON, with Capt. CARTER's men, left us the night before.

A charge was at once ordered, and, at the same time, I ordered flank movements to be made on the right and left of the house. The movement by the left flank was the more successful, as the enemy mostly retreated in that direction. After a brisk fight, Col. ASHWORTH surrendered with his men. Of the enemy, four were killed, three wounded, and twenty-one captured, out of twenty-eight men, including Col. ASHWORTH and Capt. G. W. MCCRARY among the captured. In property, we captured twenty-eight horses and mules, most of which had been stolen from my men, and which I returned to their owners, twenty-five guns and twenty revolvers, with a considerable portion of ammunition. I suffered no loss, either in killed, wounded or prisoners. After securing the prisoners, and taking many valuable papers from Col. ASHWORTH, I made preparations to return, and recrossed the mountain slowly.

The nature of the contents of the papers received from Col. ASHWORTH, it is thought advisable not to reveal at present, but it is intended to make an entire explanation as soon as some further developments can be made. We reached Dawsonville on the morning of the 6th. At this place I caused to be arrested five citizens, who, for some time, have been engaged in secret negotiations with the enemy. Their names are George R. Robertson, Sheriff of Dawson County; Cleveland Andrews, J. P.; John Fonts, J. P.; Lindsey Vaughters, and Hiram Brooks. These I desire you to have retained till you hear from me again.

I remained in Dawsonville till the morning of the 7th inst., and reached our present camp on the evening of the same day.

In conclusion, I beg you to allow me to refer to the gallantry of my men. Many of them are new troops, and had never been engaged in a fight before. Notwithstanding this, they all acted like soldiers and veterans, and charged the enemy with a determination not to be withstood. You will pardon me for saying, that never can men show more determined gallantry than those that I have the honor to command.

J. J. FINDLEY, Colonel.

P. S.—The above report was written hurriedly, and in the confusion occasioned thereby, I neglected to state a large majority of Col. ASHWORTH's regiment are deserters from our army, and, at the time of the engagement above reported, were scattered in different directions through the country, robbing and plundering from all loyal citizens in their reach. This accounts for the small number of men with him.

J. J. F.

LOOK OUT FOR SPIES AND TRAITORS.

The Savannah *News* says: "A fact that should not be overlooked by our military authorities, is the presence of spies in our midst, through whom SHERMAN is no doubt kept constantly advised of everything important for him to know. A gentleman who, a few weeks since, was within SHERMAN's lines, and had a long interview with him, informed us that SHERMAN was not well posted in regard to the condition of our military affairs, but that he knew even the status of individual citizens of Savannah better than we did. With such advantages a less skillful General would be able to make a display of astonishing strategy. We need expect nothing from the ignorance of our enemy unless we can adopt means to interrupt his sources of information. It becomes us to be watchful for spies and traitors."

THE FIERY EPIDEMIC.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 5.

Four stables have been burned in Augusta within two weeks, and as readers have observed, reports of fires have been rather frequent from many places.

We are not as confident as some reporters are that the stereotyped verdict incendiary attempt is correctly applied in all cases, although we doubt not there are now persons in all cities who, for plunder or vengeance, or other evil motive, are ready to apply the torch. We have heard the opinion expressed, however, by some having no very favorable opinions concerning the average morale of man, that deliberate incendiarism in cities is much rarer than is supposed by many judges. In the country, or as to isolating buildings, vengeance or pique might tempt a person of "malice prepense and at the instigation of the devil" to use the torch, but unless desiring the damage of all persons indiscriminately, or risking the property and persons of friends as well as foes, incendiarism would rarely be attempted in a city. There are some causes at least, whatever view be taken, that should induce a more systematic vigilance against accidental fires, and the same measures could be framed so as to detect or prevent incendiary attempts.

REBEL CONGRESS.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN THE REBEL ARMY.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 13.

The special order for 1 o'clock being the bill for the employment of free negroes and negro slaves to work upon the fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defences of the country, was taken up.

The fourth section provides that not more than one in every five slaves, within the age of 18 and 45, shall be taken from any one owner, if said slaves are uniformly employed in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, nor where an owner has but one male slave, between 18 and 45, and that the impressments shall be in equal ratio from all owners in the same locality, city, county or district.

The fifth section provides the manner in which rolls of the slaves shall be prepared, and the returns made, &c.

Mr. HUNTER offered the following amendment to the fourth section of the bill, which was adopted:

"But when the slaves in any locality, or of any person or persons, have been or shall be exempted by the laws or regulations of any State from impressment or labor on the fortifications or other public works of the Confederate States, then the said slave shall not be impressed for any other purpose whatever by the authorities of the Confederate States; Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt any State from furnishing its fair quota of slaves for the purposes herein specified, and according to the provisions of this act."

The following amendment, offered to the same section of the bill by Mr. SPARROW, was adopted:

Provided, further, That in each case care be taken to allow each owner a credit for all male slaves, between the ages aforesaid, heretofore impressed or impressed under this act, or hired to the Government, and who are still in service, or who may have died or been lost while in the service.

The following amendment, offered by Mr. GRAHAM, was also adopted:

Provided, further, That all slaves impressed as heretofore provided, shall be held to labor and service as aforesaid, for a time not more than twelve months at any one time, except with the consent of the owner.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY TRENHOLM.

A letter from Secretary TRENHOLM, reiterating the position taken in his report regarding the propriety of confining the tax in kind to three articles, appears in the Southern journals. He writes:

Assuming the sum of notes to be redeemed at $400,000,000, and the proportion for North Carolina, for example, at one-tenth, or $40,000,000, the tax in kind for that State would be, in corn, 20,000,000 bushels; and it appears to me that the burthen of the tax is in no degree affected by the mode of payment. Being one-tenth of the agricultural income if paid in kind, it would take from the farmer 20,000,000 bushels of corn, and if paid in money, the value of that quantity. Consequently the State of Virginia, although not taxed in kind on the corn crop, if taxed one-tenth of the value in money, would sell that proportion of the crop, and paying the money into the Treasury contribute thereby her equal share of the common burden.

To extend the tax to all the present subjects of the tax in kind, would enlarge the sinking fund and allay the apprehensions of possible inequality; but there is something wanting beside a sinking fund; we want a measure of value also. Could we commence the immediate redemption of the notes in specie, and give to all the assurance of receiving payment on demand, the currency would rise at once to specie value. Could we enter immediately upon the redemption, in corn, at one dollar per bushel, with the assurance of an adequate supply to meet all demands, the appreciation, I think, would be nearly as rapid, and the restoration of the value almost complete. My impressions are that it would be quite complete, if the privilege of exportation could be given to the purchaser.

The uniformity of equality that belongs to this staple; its character as an article of food; its universal use, and its simplicity as an article of commerce, combine to give it a value more uniform and stable, and more extensively known in our country than that of any other commodity except gold and silver. For this reason, had the supply of corn been equal to the redemption of the notes within a reasonable time, and the immediate funding of a large proportion not been of such great importance, I would have inclined strongly to the use of corn alone. To encourage immediate funding, and secure adequate means for the early redemption of the whole, cotton and wheat were added, but it must be admitted, I think, that these additions impair to some extent, the simplicity of the plan and the certainty and invariability of the value of the notes. Three classes of certificates, in equal proportions and of different value, must now be used in lieu of one certificate of uniform value. The necessity, however, of providing an adequate fund rendered this concession unavoidable. But to go further in this direction seems necessary.

If tobacco, sugar, rice, hay, hemp, &c., were introduced, the yield of each, and the ratio it bears to the others, would have to be ascertained, to the comparative value to be determined, and another class of certificates for each to be issued, in the just proportion it bore to the others. This would greatly complicate the plan and seriously endanger its successful execution, and at the same time define and express with less clearness and precision the value of the notes.

* * * Take the State of North Carolina as an example. Suppose her share of the debt created by the issue of Treasury notes to be $40,000,000, and this measure be not adopted, but by funding or otherwise the payment of the notes in money be provided for; in that case her citizens would have $10,000,000 to pay in specie at a future day. To raise this sum after the war would require at least 50,000,000 bushels of corn, while under the proposed plan 20,000,000 bushels would suffice. It offers also other and greater advantages. If she can borrow $2,000,000 in specie and sterling exchange, which her banks may in a great degree supply, she may, in the ratio of 20 for 1, buy up the whole sum of $40,000,000, and reduce her indebtedness from $40,000,000 to $2,000,000, and relieve her citizens from the tax of 20,000,000 bushels of corn. Or, in other words, she may purchase 20,000,000 bushels of corn at 10 cents per bushel. It would be the interest of every State, I think, to pursue this course, whether her citizens contributed to the tax in kind set apart for the currency or not.

If Virginia, for example, purchase half the certificates for which North Carolina was to provide the means of redemption, the benefit to her citizens would be precisely the same as that predicted of North Carolina. Each upon the hypothesis stated, by the expenditure of $1,000,000 in coin would acquire $20,000,000 in certificates. North Carolina would thereby commute a tax in kind of 10,000,000 bushels of corn, and Virginia would levy a tax on other States of 10,000,000 bushels of corn. If the value of corn in the market were $1 a bushel, North Carolina, by laying out $1,000,000 now would save $10,000,000; Virginia, by the same means, would make $10,000,000, and reimburse herself for a money tax of $10,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 14.

Saturday last, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Yankee officers confined at Danville attempted to escape. They seized the inner guard and disarmed them, but the guards without the prison were ordered to fire upon the prisoners. This was done through the windows, and the leader of the plot was shot, who is said to have been a New-York Colonel.

THE LINES AROUND RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 14.

No event of importance has occurred on the north side since Gen. LONGSTREET's reconnoissance of last Saturday. The troops thrown over by GRANT to meet LONGSTREET's movement have been withdrawn to the south side. Everything indicates protracted quiet on this side of the river.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION UP THE CHOWAN.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 14.

We learn that the enemy, some three hundred strong, landed from their gunboats in Chowan River, on Sunday last, and proceeded to Murfreesbo, in Hartford County, where they destroyed all of our commissary stores and carried off a number of horses and mules.

THE REBEL FLAG.

A bill has been introduced into the rebel Senate for an improvement of the Confederate flag, in adding a bar of red at the edge of the flag. The effect is to relieve the flag of its excess of white, and impart to it more warmth and richness of expression.

EAST TENNESSEE PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

Brig.-Gen. VAUGHN, Confederate States Army, and Brig.-Gen. CARTER, United States Army, have effected an arrangement for the exchange of citizen prisoners of East Tennessee, subject to the approval of their respective Governments.

A FAT FEE.

The members of the North Carolina Legislature have voted themselves $45 a day.

HUNGRY REBELS.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 13.

The Yankees, not content with giving their mercenaries a Thanksgiving treat, are making extensive arrangements, we learn, to furnish them a tremendous Christmas dinner. Will Confederate fathers, mothers, wives and sisters permit our brave boys to eat hard bread and bacon on that blessed holiday, while they are feasting upon roast turkey, spare ribs, and other luxuries? We hope not.

MORE OF THE BANISHED COMING.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 13.

Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, of Kentucky, and Col. WOLFORD, late of the Yankee service, arrived by the Lincoln dynasty in Kentucky and found incorrigible, have been banished the State, and are expected to arrive in Richmond—the haven of all refugeedom—to-day or to-morrow.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel Dec. 3.

From Western North Carolina we learn that a band of East Tennessee tories recently made a raid upon Bakersville and vicinity. One of the citizens was killed, and some sixteen militia men captured.

A good deal of property was destroyed or carried off.

THE SITUATION AT NASHVILLE.

An Excited Sunday—Preparing for the Rebels—Strategic Importance of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday Night,
Dec. 4, 1864.

Notwithstanding the great bustle of the week, Sunday, as a general thing, in Nashville, is quite quiet. Government exacts no work of its employes, the noisy army wagons are not heard, and all places of labor and trade are closed, as well as all places where intoxicating drinks are retailed. But, to-day, has been an exception to this state of things, the Sabbath being as excited and noisy as any day of the past week. Infantry have been marching, cavalry have been dashing, and batteries of artillery have been rumbling through the streets; citizens have been hurrying to and fro from morning till night; the colored population have assisted in the disorder to an alarming extent; orderlies have been flying, almost throughout the day, while the streets have been blockaded, at times, with the wagons which are being used by the people of the suburbs in removing their household goods from one place to another. All this, in addition to the lamentations of the citizens and the curses of enraged teamsters and drunken soldiers, has converted the Lord's day into a carnival of confusion and terror. Early this morning an order was issued that all the horses in the city should be pressed for Government use. This created great excitement. Before noon, an order was issued that all unemployed white men and loafers, and all negroes, should be pressed to work upon the fortifications. This caused a scattering, especially among the latter class. The guards caught up and placed in the crowd citizens, soldiers and negroes, indiscriminately, which added to the excitement, and it seemed for a while that the doors of Bedlam had been unloosed. I never saw such an excited city in my life. If Nashville had attempted a summersault, and struck bottomside up, the confusion and racket could not have been more intense. Some ludicrous scenes occurred, of course, during this *pressing* occasion.

Many citizens who were on their way to church, where, less than three years ago, they breathed and uttered infamous invocations for the preservation of the soul and body of the President of the Confederate States, were gobbled up unceremoniously, and put to work upon the fortifications; and, with spade and pick, assisted in the construction of works from behind which the engines of war may belch forth destruction upon these defenders of a cause, the success of which they had ardently prayed, but were not willing to fight for. This was a hard lot: to hope for the success of the rebels, and be obliged to work upon Federal forts. There were several gay and festive youths, and young men, too, who were put into the national harness for a few hours, but did not come out any the worse for wear. A large number of patriotic fellows, who, since the commencement of the war, have said that if the country "*actually* needed their services," they would go, without bounty, too, were gobbled, after making a multiplicity of attempts to escape. A green correspondent, it is reported, got exceedingly wild and anxious in regard to his safety, and although Capt. HUNTER BROOKE, the Provost-Marshal, told him once or twice that the order "only included loafers and negroes," he insisted upon having an exemption paper. The most lively time, however, took place among American citizens of African descent. Negroes, of all sizes and of all colors, from ebony to white pine, were dragged from hotels, eating saloons, barber shops, and other places. An amusing scene took place at the church of the Rev. Mr. GREENSCOBE. The guards, six in number, appeared at the door of the synagogue, and away went the congregation, up stairs, down cellar, and through the windows, as though the old boy was after them. The wenches sent up a scream almost loud enough to take the roof off, while the meek-looking GREENSCOBE was led toward the door like a black sheep to slaughter. On account of his extreme old age, however, he was soon released. The colored gentleman who takes care of my room was at the church, and tells me the above story.

There is no decided change in our lines or the disposition of our forces. The enemy's line was advanced a few yards last night. The whole of South and West Nashville has been rudely handled during the last two days. Three strong lines of breastworks and rifle-pits have been thrown up from river to river, necessitating the tearing down of several superb residences, and the destruction of a vast amount of timber and land. In front of the middle line is a well-constructed abattis, the removal of which would invite wholesale slaughter. In front of that portion of A. J. SMITH's corps which lingers near the Franklin pike, the rebel sharp-shooters became exceedingly annoying, shooting at our working parties from behind two large white houses about a half of a mile off in a ravine. The Sixth Ohio Battery, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, opened upon the house to the right of the pike, and carried away the chimney at the first shot. The Sergeant who aimed the gun in a minute afterward was shot through the eye, and killed dead. Capt. BURROUGHS, of the Engineer Corps, and myself, were standing within ten yards of him when he fell. Two Rodman guns were brought to bear upon the house, and in half an hour after it was in ruins. The house opposite, behind which a lot of rebel sharp-shooters were congregated, was next attended to, and also demolished. Both were a short three-quarters of a mile away. A twelve-pound battery, upon the crest of the hill opposite Mrs. ACKLIN's residence, also succeeded in knocking a house to pieces. Fort Negley took a hand in this knock-down game, and with a thirty-two pounder, smashed in a fine brick house on the Murfreesboro pike. This last one belonged to a Mr. RAINS, brother to Gen. JIM RAINS, killed at Stone River two years ago. The rebels keep up a strong skirmish-line, and annoy us considerably. No artillery has as yet been used by them, although they occasionally wheel out a section of a battery, as if they were going to fire. This is, no doubt, owing to their lack of artillery ammunition.

As near as I can learn we lost about a dozen men inside of our main works yesterday. How many were killed upon the skirmish line I do not know, but I should think at least double that number. Very little of the firing in a picket line nowadays is damaging. The gunners on both sides are too smart. Probably not one shot in two hundred on the average hits the mark.

Commodore FITCH participated in an affair of interest yesterday. A couple of boats, containing condemned horses and mules, were sent down the river early in the morning, but when down at a point called Robinson's Island, they were opened upon by a battery, and after a few shots surrendered. The battery planted upon the enemy's left, resting on the river, the operation was witnessed by the right of our column, and word was sent to headquarters. Immediately an iron-clad was sent down to the island, and after an hour's engagement, dismounted the guns and recaptured the boats.

The Fifth Iowa Cavalry had a skirmish on the Lebanon Pike, and succeeded in driving a detachment of RODDY's command, killing and wounding ten and capturing fifteen prisoners. On the Hillsboro Pike, Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN, of the Fourth Tennessee Mounted Infantry, had a slight engagement, taking eleven prisoners and killing and wounding a like number. Our loss in both affairs was slight.

The First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, during the movement from Mount Pleasant to Franklin, was sent to Centreville, to watch the Northwestern Railroad. Up to to-night the brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fifth Michigan, Ninety-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Indiana, and Third and Sixth Tennessee—two thousand men in all—had not been heard of, and for three or four days a report has been rife that it was captured. For fear the report has gone North, I will state that Gen. WHIPPLE, Gen. THOMAS's Chief of Staff, says that it is safe.

Of course, we are cut off from all communication upon the west side of the river, including Murfreesboro and all places south. Fort Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, is the strongest earthwork in the county and vigilantly watched and properly handled, cannot be taken by HOOD's army. Gens. ROUSSEAU and MILROY are in command. Gen. VAN CLEVE is also there. Gen. CRAFTS is at Bridgeport. This is a very important point. Gens. KING and MEAGHER are at Chattanooga.

A GLANCE AT NASHVILLE.

Nashville was called in honor, I believe, of Gen. NASH, who fell at Germantown in 1776. It is handsomely situated on the south bank of the Cumberland River, 200 miles from its confluence with the Ohio. It is 185 miles south of Louisville by rail; and 151 miles from Chattanooga. The Cumberland River—which at this place is spanned by a magnificent drawbridge, 656 feet long and 110 feet high—divides the country into nearly equal parts. The adjacent country is gently undulating, abounding in varied and beautiful landscape scenery, and has a very fertile limestone soil, which is extensively cultivated.

Nashville is the most populous and wealthy city in Tennessee. Before the war, according to its size, it was the fourth wealthiest city in the Union, and was highly distinguished for its enterprising spirit, literary taste and refined society. Many of the private residences are built on a scale of palatial magnitude and splendor, and the public buildings exhibit a corresponding character. Prominent among them stands the State Capitol, the foundation of which was laid in 1845, and which occupies a commanding position on an eminence of limestone rock, 175 feet above the river. It is conceded to be one of the most splendidly-designed structures in America, and cost the State $892,000. The material of which it is composed was quarried upon the spot, and is of such fine quality as to nearly resemble marble. Its dimensions are 135 by 240 feet. It is built wholly of stone and iron—all the inner walls and floors being of dressed stone.

Ten excellent macadmized roads radiate from Nashville, as follows: On our left, near the river, runs the Lebanon pike, then the Murfreesboro pike, then the Nolensville pike, and then the Franklin pike. These are the highways leading south, and near the latter stand Forts Negley, Casino and Morton. Then comes the Grannywhite pike, then the Hillsbro, then the Harding, and then the Charlotte pikes. These lead from the city west, and near them are located Forts Houston, Two-ten Fort, Badhead Fort, and Fort Gillem. Then there are the Hyde's Ferry and Buena Vista pikes, running in a northerly direction. The immense fort on Capitol Hill protects these pikes, while the neighboring works on the hill command at all points of the compass. The large fortification is called Fort Andrew Johnson, after the Governor. Then there are four V forts, pointing respectively to north, east, south and west. The northern fort is called Fort Browning, after the Governor's Private Secretary; the eastern work is called Fort Glenn, after the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, who was here during the blockade of two years ago; the southern fort is called Fort Lindsley, out of honor to the son of the Postmaster of Nashville, who was at that time acting as personal aid to Gov. JOHNSON; the western work is called Fort Truman, out of courtesy to the subscriber, who was Assistant Provost-Marshal of Nashville during the blockade.

As a railroad centre, Nashville was a point of note. By the Nashville and Chattanooga road she was connected with the improvements of Georgia, Virginia and the Carolinas, and hence to the northern cities. By the Memphis and Charleston road with a nearer point of shipment to all portions of northern Alabama and northern Mississippi. By the Tennessee and Alabama, Nashville was connected with the finest city in northern Alabama. The Mississippi Central links us with the Crescent city, and the Mobile and Ohio gives an immediate outlet to the gulf. Besides there are the Nashville and Clarksville, and the Nashville and Johnsonville railroads, the former connecting us with a point upon the Tennessee, and the latter with a point upon the Cumberland rivers.

There are some of the finest country-seats to be found in America near Nashville. Mr. ACKLIN's, on the Grannywhite pike, is probably the finest. Upon the grounds are hot houses, gardens, towers and observatories, billiard and bowling saloons, and all kinds of statuary. Col. ACKLIN spent half a million of dollars on this place, and because it did not suit him, had everything torn down and torn up and built over again. He armed and equipped a regiment for the Southern Confederacy at his own expense.

Gen. HARDING, worth six millions of dollars, has a splendid place on the Harding Pike. His grounds are magnificent. Before the war he had a thousand head of buffalo, elk, deer and hundreds of blooded stock. He made his boast that five millions of dollars had passed through his hands for the Southern Confederacy.

Gen. BARON also has a palatial residence and superb grounds. When the war broke out, he announced at a public meeting, that he was worth five millions of dollars, all of which should be sacrificed in defence of the bogus Confederacy.

The Hermitage, or home of Gen. JACKSON, the immortal Hero-President, is about twelve miles from Nashville. Before the war, strangers visiting the city scarcely failed making a pilgrimage to the quiet shades of this sacred spot, the Mount Vernon of Tennessee. Here his mortal remains rest beneath a beautiful mausoleum, in the form of the Temple of Liberty, by the side of his beloved RACHEL, among the pleasant trees of the Hermitage.

This letter will be delayed one day at least, as no train leaves for the North this morning.

To let you know what kind of weather we had last month, I will state that it rained twenty-four days out of the thirty.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

FROM CHINA.

Fall of Nankin—Rejoicing in Pekin—Rewards of the Victories—Thanks to the Gods—Fate of the Rebel Chiefs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PEKIN, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

On Sunday last, a courier entered the gates of this capital, waving a red banner and bearing a despatch marked "with the speed of 600 *le*,"—200 miles per day. The red banner was the symbol of triumph over a dangerous enemy; and the despatch announced the time, place and circumstances of the crowning victory.

This document, published in the Imperial *Gazette*, now lies before me, and its contents are the the topic which absorbs all thought and engrosses all conversation from the palace to the cottage. It reports the recapture of Nankin, and the utter destruction of the rebel party who have so often been on the verge of overturning the empire.

The profoundness of the impression produced by this event, may be inferred from two circumstances—the honors heaped on the victorious leaders, and the thank-offerings rendered to the gods.

Of the fortunate heroes, the chief, is TSANG-KO-FAN, Viceroy of the Two KIANG, who for more than ten years maintained a doubtful conflict, with varying success, but unconquerable patience and unshaken loyalty. This faithful servant now reaps the reward of his devotion. He is named "Chief Guardian to the Heir Apparent," and created a noble of the empire, with the rank of *heir* or earl, to descend to his posterity to all generations. The bestowment of this rank is the more conspicuous, as it has hitherto been reserved exclusively for MANCHUS—no instance being on record, since the conquest of China, of its being conferred on a member of the conquered race.

The next in eminence is KSANG-KO-KEUM, a younger brother of the Viceroy; the two brothers being the Agamemnon and Menelaus of this ten years' siege. He receives the grade of Pah, or hereditary baron. Then comes a list of distinguished names, as long as the catalogue of HOMER's fleet; and on all of them honors and offices are sent down like a meteoric shower. They are not, however, to be as evanescent as meteors, but for the most part are made hereditary—a permanent constellation around the throne of the Son of Heaven. The reason is obvious, viz: to perpetuate the memory of a great event, by which the MANCHU dynasty, so lately on the brink of ruin, is again seated firmly on the throne of the empire.

No monarchy is so sparing as the Chinese in the bestowment of hereditary rank; and, by a wise provision, the rank is commonly reduced by one degree in each generation, so that in all but exceptional cases it becomes extinct in a definite time. The Prince of Kung, for instance, uncle of the young Emperor, and virtual Regent during his minority, is an exceptional case. The rank and title have lately been confirmed, in perpetuity to the family of the Prince, who has been a father to his imperial ward, and without possessing great ability, conducted the affairs of the Emperor through a most critical period.

The heroes of Nankin are made exceptional cases, because the achievement by which they have signalized their names is unprecedented in the history of the reigning House; and as a warning to future rebels, it is desirable to keep it fresh in the memory of the people.

As another evidence of the estimate which the Government sets on this event, I have referred to thank-offerings to the gods. These are not yet announced in full, but the Emperor expresses in a separate edict his purpose to present offerings in person in the temples of his ancestors, and that of Kwante, the god of war. In still another edict, he confesses, that this great success is due to the protecting mercy of the "sublime azure," and orders that preparation be made in due form, for presenting oblations of gratitude on the "Altar of Heaven," the "Altar of Earth," the "Altar of State," and also at the tombs of the imperial family at Moutden in Manchuna, as well as those on the east and west of Pekin.

When Nankin fell into the hands of the rebels in 1853, the late Emperor, HIENFUNG, repaired to the Altar of Heaven, and with fasting and prayer, confessed the sins which had drawn down the wrath of Shangte, the supreme ruler. The son and successor of HIENFUNG, after the lapse of eleven years, is now about to return thanks to the same altar for the suppression of the rebellion. Well were it for him, and for his people, if his grateful adoration were limited to this altar, and to Shangte, the supreme ruler, to whom his father so affectingly acknowledged his responsibility. But alas! Shangte is with him but the Jupiter of a Pantheon, and the knowledge of one True God, which has descended from immemorial antiquity, is observed by debasing superstitions.

To return to the first edict, in which the victory is announced, tracing in outline the history of the war. His Majesty says:

KWAN-WANG and TSANG-KO-FAN have sent us a red flag, at the rates of 600 le, reporting the recapture of Nankin, and stating that the rebel chief had burnt himself to death, his rebel crew been completely destroyed, and several of the leaders taken alive. This is joyful news, and deeply do we participate in the joy which it will give to our officers and people throughout the empire.

It was in the thirtieth year of TAUKWANG, (1850,) that the Canton rebel chief commenced his reign of anarchy. From Kwangsi he penetrated to the Lake Provinces, and then overran those on the banks of the Great River. Thence dividing into bands, some of his followers made their way even into Chantring and Chili. Indeed, there was scarcely a spot in the Empire which was not infested by those thievish hordes.

In the third year of HIENFUNG, (1853,) the rebel chief seized the Provincial Capital, Nanking, and usurped the Imperial title. The people, north and south, endured at his hands such cruelties that the heart sickens to describe them.

Our Imperial Sire, HIENFUNG, surnamed the Pattern of Letters, and Most Illustrious of Sovereigns, was excited to awful wrath, and reverentially undertook to execute the vengeance of Heaven.

He appointed to the command KWAN-WAN and HOOLINGE, by whom the upper provinces were soon cleared out, and afterward appointed TSANG-KO-FAN. The chief command being centred in one leader, his success, day by day, became more conspicuous. In the eleventh year and seventh month, our Imperial Sire, mounting a dragon, went up to feast in the halls of Heaven. Just at that time, nearly all the districts in Kiangsu and Cheking had fallen into the hands of the enemy; and in his last will and testament, our Sire expressed deep grief that he had not been able more rapidly to sweep away that bane of the Empire. OURSELF, as yet in helpless childhood, succeeded to this mighty heritage. Fortunately, we had the two dowager Empresses to vail their faces, and listen to affairs of state (act as female regents.) Their majesties, taking the direction of affairs, promoted TSANG-KO-FAN to the office of Minister of State, with the military control of four provinces, in order to secure a concentration of authority and union of policy.

This great officer, laying his plans maturely, and proceeding from Shanghai as a base, pushed his forces in different directions, captured over a hundred cities and other strongholds, slaughtered above ten myriads of rebels, and finally succeeded in the investment of Nankin, by which the supplies of the garrison were effectually cut off. At length, on the 16th of the sixth month of the current year, (July,19,) TSANG-KO-KEUN, (his brother,) at the head of our forces, stormed the outer wall, and slaughtered the rebels by tens of thousands. The rebel Chief led the remnant of his stubborn band to the inner city, and fought till death with the fury of despair."

At this point the Emperor returns to the first assault, and enters into a detailed account of the last bloody scene in the long, dark tragedy. The history is too full of unpronounceable names to admit of translation. He tells us which of his faithful officers first seized a stockade commanding one of the gates; at what points, mines were laid beneath the wall; who first entered the breach on this side, and who first scaled the ramparts on that; how the loyal host, "as thick as ants," poured into the devoted city, under a deadly fire, and through sheets of suffocating flame. He tells, too, how a few gave way and were instantly cut down by their own officers, while all the rest, warned by the awful example, pressed on with unflinching courage. The rebels fled in confusion, and the brave assailants then attacked the fortified palace of the rebel chief. Thousands of the enemy were slain in the streets, and several divisions who sought safety in flight were overtaken and destroyed.

There is no account of prisoners—all were put to death in cold blood, including, no doubt, thousands of helpless women and children, together with vast numbers of loyal subjects whom the rebels had forced into their ranks. Two individuals alone are mentioned as having been taken alive—CHUNG-WANG, the great "fighting king," by whom SUCHAN was captured three years ago, and HUNG-JEN-TA, brother of the rebel chief. These are ordered to be brought to Pekin to "suffer the extreme penalty of the law," probably by being cut to pieces, joint by joint, the most horrible death devised by Pagan barbarity.

All the world will be eager to know the fate of the famous Chief TAIS-PING-WANG. It appears from our document that he swallowed poison a month before the fall of the city. The Emperor orders that his body shall be exhumed, his head severed and carried through the empire, to be exhibited as a spectacle in all the districts where he extended his ravages. His son, who succeeded to his titles, was not long left in the enjoyment of the usurper's power. When his last stronghold had fallen, he set fire to his palace and perished in the flames.

The Imperial paper gives a brief survey of the devastating track of this great rebellion:

"Fifteen years have passed since the commencement of the rebellion in Kwangse, and the rebels held possession of Nankin for twelve years. They trod under foot more than ten of the eighteen Provinces, and brought to desolation *many hundreds* of cities."

It is noteworthy that in the whole of this narrative the coöperation of foreigners is not once alluded to. It is true that in many of the imperial edicts, published in the *Gazette* for three years past, complimentary notice has been taken of the American WARD and the Englishman GORDON, by whom the tide of success was first turned in favor of the Government. But in such a retrospect of the fifteen years' conflict it would have been honorable to the reigning dynasty to acknowledge that friendly coöperation of foreign Powers to which they owe their salvation.

W. A. P. M.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Mr. Chase as Chief-Justice—Political Intelligence.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 9.

The appointment of Mr. CHASE to the Chief-Justiceship, and his prompt confirmation by the Senate, is responded to with a hearty *amen* by the people of the West. Mr. CHASE is just the man the people of the West wanted, and had Mr. LINCOLN been manœuvering for a reëlection, he could have done no act to propitiate popular favor equal to this—no act, I mean, concerning appointments.

There is nothing of much general interest in our State politics. The Senatorial question still excites much discussion in Union circles, but I believe with general good feeling. As Mr. TRUMBULL now resides in Chicago, although appointed from Alton, it is generally understood that the other Senator will be taken from the centre or the South part of the State.

A convention is now in session in Springfield, to devise ways and means for making the grant of land by Congress, for an agricultural and mechanical school, available. There is considerable diversity of sentiment among those who have taken the most interest in the matter, in regard to the most desirable way of disposing of the grant. The mechanic interest wants the fund divided, and a school for each department established separate and distinct from each other. The agricultural favor a single school, with the mechanic arts subordinate to what is claimed to be the great and leading interest of the State.

Apropos of the English Press Memorial, I saw a paper yesterday drawn up as for signatures, to be presented to the Queen, setting forth that her subjects are wickedly and unjustly waging a cruel war against a people called New-Zealanders, whose homes they have invaded, and praying that hostilities may immediately cease, and that this war of conquest, made upon an unoffending people, may be at once stopped. Such a petition, numerously signed, ought to be returned to England as an offset to their intermeddling with our affairs. Doubtless double the names to it could be obtained to the number attached to the paper got up by the rebel sympathizers of Great Britain.

Among the most valuable institutions of our city is the Chicago Historical Society. About nine years ago, some half a dozen met in the office of BRAYMAN & BAKER (one of whom, by the way, is a Brigadier in the Union army, and the other member of Congress elect from the Twelfth District,) and took the incipient steps for the organization of this society. Through the indefatigable exertions of its Secretary, Rev. W. BARRY, well seconded by its other friends, it has become one of the first in the country, in point of the extent and value of its collections.

The society held its ninth annual meeting on Monday evening last. From the report of the Secretary, we learn that its collection consist of the following:

Bound books	13.302
Unbound books and pamphlets	57,874
Files of newspapers	1,160
Files of serials	1,844
Maps and charts	1,122
Miscellaneous	398
Making a total of	80.792

The contributions for the past year have amounted to 10,505. A large proportion of these are documents relating to our civil war.

The collection of this society promises to be one of the most valuable in the country, as a future resort of the historian. It has secured many able correspondents in various parts of the country, and contributions to its literary treasures are most liberal.

Among the papers read at the meeting on Monday evening was one by WM. H. BROWN, Esq., of this city, giving a history of the slavery and anti-slavery movements in this State. It is known to but few of the present generation what a narrow escape this State had of being saddled with the curse of slavery, at a time when the population was nearly all in the southern part, and made up mainly of emigrants from the Slave States. In that early day, the Kentuckians who had moved into the State were generally of the better sort, and principally staunch anti-slavery men. But the "poor whites," from States further South, bringing with them their prejudices and hatred of the negro—which their descendants inherit to this day—were firm for the establishment of slavery. In fact, slaves were held to some extent in that section, as late as 1820.

Rev. X. Y. JUNKIN, at one time, I believe, father-in-law of Stonewall JACKSON, lately received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the North Presbyterian Church of this city, the same over which Dr. RICE ruled, prior to his going to New-York.

A lot of the prisoners taken at the battle of Franklin have already arrived at Camp Douglas. They are sorry-looking specimens of the *genus homo*.

Few recruits are being received, both for the army and navy, but an effort is being made to encourage enlistments to meet a future call, which appears to be generally regarded as impending.

There is nothing new in regard to our home traitors. The military commission has not yet been convened.

There was quite a heavy snow storm on Tuesday night, the first of the season of any account. Snow fell to the depth of four or five inches.

A little over 400,000 hogs have been packed in this city thus far—being about 150.000 less than last year. The average weight, however, is much heavier, and the product of lard greater.

Lake navigation may be regarded as closed; but few vessels will venture out after this, and those only for ports on Lake Michigan.

Corn met with a decided fall last week. The heavy crops of the past year must necessarily cause prices to rule comparatively low.

Sutlerage in the Army.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY, Sunday, Dec. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"FAITH WILL MOVE A MOUNTAIN."

In so broad and extended a military field as the suppression of this rebellion has created, it would indeed be a matter of wonder should not any great evils take root and flourish. One of these, a monstrous evil, directly affecting the families and friends of the soldier, I feel confident is a mountain that a little energy and faith on the part of the public press might level. I refer to the system of licensed sutlerage in the various armies of the Republic.

A class of men, many of them with honorable business antecedents, propose to furnish the "poor soldiers" with many necessities and simple luxuries not to be had through the regular Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments. Each regiment has some such charitable person licensed upon it, who is supposed, at every available opportunity, to appear with sundry and divers commodities suitable to the soldiers' wants, which for a just and equitable consideration he peddles out to the necessitous son of Mars, each soldier desirous of investing; if at the time minus the actual *res pecuniæ*, giving a species of promissory note, which all Paymasters seem to religiously recognize on pay day.

All this seems as it should be, and an examination of the licenses granted sutlers corrobroates the impression, for in such licenses, conditions of equitable charges, the constant keeping on hand of postage stamps, and some other non-profitable commodities, apparently hedge in opportunities of much profit, so that on the face of the thing, being an army sutler, would certainly not be running a California gold mine.

Now a great many things in this world look smooth and fair, that in reality are the veriest humbugs and impositions; indeed worse yet, that are gross outrages which every one should endeavor to expose and suppress. In this last class I put this system of army sutlerage. No such ridiculous idea as "equitable charges with moderate profit" pervades any sutler's department. Temptingly the various luxuries and necessities are displayed, and the exorbitant prices mercilessly taken from the little hard earned pittance of the soldier, till at last nothing remains for the wants of wife, children, family at home.

"Why buy; why encourage such traffic in your life-blood?" Bah! were you ever hungry, ever barefoot, ever without necessary clothing? Soldiers are often so, spite of the efforts of Quartermasters and Commissaries.

In our navy, tobacco and other necessities, duly inspected as to being of good quality, are issued at cost prices. Could not such plan be equally well carried out in our armies? Our Quartermaster Commissaries of Subsistence are not so overwhelmed with business but that they could be made issuers.

It would be a blessing to the army and to the families of thousands in want of sutlers' temptations, were either entirely restricted to the Quartermaster or Commissary of Subsistence Departments, and issued at a profit merely of transportation, or a percentage of profit *enforced* on sutlers' sales that would truly protect the soldier from imposition, and as Government is equally bound, from temptation.

It is certain that there is some remedy for such an evil. It is equally certain that Government, not the "poor ignorant soldier," will have to apply such remedy.

Our pride and desire for clean linen often forces us into paying the most outrageous prices for many necessities that there is delay in our getting through the regular channels, and our stomachs are kept constantly in a state of resistance to the food temptations waylaying us, upon which no equitable tariff of profit has yet placed economically within our reach.

G. M. R.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Effect of the Capture of the Florida at Rio—The French Minister and the Brazilian Government—The British Minister.

Correspondence from Rio dated Oct. 26, says:

"The capture of the *Florida* has caused the most lively sensation at Rio. The representatives of foreign Powers have expressed to the Brazilian Government all their sympathy for that deed, so contrary to the law of nations. The French Minister was the first to give his opinion on it, and his iniative produced a good impression.

On the 19th, the day of the Emperor's *fête*, the French steamer in port, *L'Astrée*, was dressed with bunting, and fired 101 guns. It remained dressed all day, and in the evening was illuminated. All the French vessels in port imitated her example. This act of friendly politeness was greeted with words of commendation on shore.

The next day the Emperor of Brazil received the French Minister and charged him to thank the Emperor NAPOLEON for the many acts of friendship that France has constantly shown him.

The conduct of the French Minister is the more remarkable because the British representative, in the midst of the painful circumstances in which Brazil now finds itself, shows the greatest coolness and indifference.

At San Paulo, the news of the event at Bahia had caused great excitement. The papers speak in this way of it:

"In the meantime, everyone is convinced that we would not have met with that indignity if there had been more efficiency in our navy, and if, above all, the President and authorities of Bahia had not taken the word of honor of the American Consul.

And after the deed, was there not time to go in chase of the Federal steamer, and retake the prize? God have pity upon Brazil!"

On the 12th two screw steamers were seen steering north, about five leagues off Recife, and they were taken to be the *Wachusett* and her prize.

On the 24th, the *Astrée* left port for La Plata River, where events of serious consequence are taking place. FLORES, after having come several times to the gates of Montevideo, has as often retired. He is once more there, and threatens an attack upon the city.

On the 15th the marriage of Count D'EU with the Princess Imperial was celebrated. The *Corps Diplomatique*, except the representative of Britain, attended, the French Minister being at the head of it, with the entire *personnel* of the legation. The commandant of the French Naval Division, Admiral CHAIGNEAU, was also present at the ceremony.

The Emperor, with a party of officers, among them being the Commandant of the First Naval District and the Captain of the Port, visited the defences of the harbor. After a minute inspection of all the lines of works, the Imperial party returned to the arsenal in the afternoon.

British Violations of Neutrality—Prof. Goldwin Smith in Reply to Senator Sumner.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: I have just read an article extracted from the Boston *Advertiser*, and ascribed to a statesman of the highest eminence, citing a long list of violations of neutrality committed by Great Britain as a retort to the comments of the British press in the case of the *Florida*.

The writer appears to have been diligent in exploring historical antiquity, and to have been led back by his researches even into times when you were English citizens, proud of the name, and when the shame of English dishonor fell on you. I will not venture to discuss the cases individually, not having the proper means of reference at hand. Any candid reader will, I think, see that a pretty strenuous effort has been made to press rather reluctant auxiliaries into the service. The seizure of the Danish fleet, for example, besides being a somewhat stale indictment, cannot be cited in answer to a charge of violating a neutral port. It was, if anything, a case of commencing war without good cause and proper declaration. If the author of the article will turn to the papers on the subject in COLERIDGE'S *Friend*, he will see the act defenced, on grounds of the highest morality, by a publicist who was opposed to it as a matter of policy, and who was certainly not a vulgar flatterer of the passions of his countrymen, nor regardless of the moral law.

The general remark which I wish to make is, that of all the cases, not one morally pertinent falls within the last half century. The only two pretended instances within this period are the burning of the *Caroline* and the seizure of the *Santa Cruz*. The burning of the *Caroline* was not in any moral sense a violation of a neutral port. It was an incident in an irregular border war, brought on by the interference of American sympathizers in the Canadian rebellion. The *Santa Cruz* was alleged, as the writer states, to be engaged in the slave trade, and was seized, not from any motive of national interest, or in any spirit of aggression, but in exercise of the high police of nations. The exercise of this high police is a delicate matter, and is pretty sure to lead to some disputable acts, which, however, if done in good faith, will not taint the general morality of the nation.

It is during the last half century, and since the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, that moral sentiment has made its greatest progress on the subject of national rights and obligations, and especially in regard to the rights of the weaker nations. No one acquainted with the tone of European morality would believe a Government capable now of doing what Governments were capable of doing in the time of the French Convention. You are citing deeds done in comparative darkness, to warrant you in sinning against meridian light. The last great precedent in the international history of England is the voluntary cession of the Ionian Islands, which had been put into her possession half a century before. Such an act proves, in the eyes of all candid judges, that the old age of aggression and violence, with all its precedents, is rapidly being numbered with the past.

As charges against English honor, cases half a century old are irrelavent. You cannot push the figurative personality of a nation so far. Scarcely an Englishman is alive who could by any possibility have been implicated in the capture of the *Essex*; and no man believes that if that act was what it is represented on your side to have been, there is a single Englishman at the present time capable of assenting to its perpetration. In the counsels of Providence the sins of the fathers are visited on the children; but, before a human tribunal, the sins of the fathers must be ratified by the children before they can be laid to their door. When praising the liberty of conscience enjoyed in this country, I have encountered the objection that the New-Englanders persecuted the Quakers; but I have not paid much respect to the objection.

It is not to be forgotten, either, that since 1815 the British Parliament has been reformed, and something like the sentiment of the nation has begun to prevail in the counsels of our Government. Before that time we were ruled by an oligarchy, whose proceedings were sometimes as violent abroad as their Government was oppressive at home. Legally, of course, this change does not affect our identity, or our continuous responsibility as a nation; but morally, it does. And you have need yourselves of the same equitable consideration. You would be sorry to be taxed as a free nation, with all the international acts of your late slave-owning Government. I might, perhaps, from the history of those acts, cull the materials of a retort to the writer in the Boston *Advertiser*. But I do not wish to be familiar with the criminal records of nations. Let the dead past bury its dead: and let us, as wisdom and generosity alike prescribe, rejoice in the improved morality of the living.

Suppose England to be as bad as you will—to be as base as your fathers thought her glorious—it is not in the presence of England alone that you stand in deciding between honor and dishonor. It is in presence of the whole community of nations; and those who, instead of recalling to your minds at this most critical moment of your moral life the high principles of civilized morality and the brighter examples of your own history, divert your eyes to the bad precedents of evil times, conspire, however unintentionally, with that one of the two contending voices in the national breast which tempts you to take the downward path. There is a certain class of questions which, when an honorable man is called upon to decide in his own case, he puts all equivocal precedents and everything else behind him but the thought of his own honor. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Navy-yard Arrests in Philadelphia.

A DECISION BY JUDGE CADWALADER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 14.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, Judge CADWALADER, a case connected with the navy-yard alleged frauds, was partially heard on a writ of habeas corpus. In view of the legal questions to be raised, the case promised to be an interesting one. The petition for the writ was presented on Monday, and was signed by Mrs. PEAK, who set forth that her husband CHARLES PEAK was arrested by Detective HENDERSON, on the 26th of November, and that since that date he has been in military custody at the Provost barracks. It is averred that the accused is not in the military or naval service of the United States. The writ issued was directed to Col. FRINK, the Provost-Marshal, and yesterday the appeared in court, and, through his counsel, Mr. KNOX, presented his return to the writ: It sets forth that Mr. PEAK was a contractor for furnishing the naval supplies, and was arrested by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, who acted by orders of the President of the United States; that the relator is now held in custody by order of Gen. CADWALADER, who is the Commander in this Military Department.

Judge CADWALADER said he supposed the relator was held in military custody under the act of Congress of 1863, making contractors liable to court-martial.

F. C. BREWSTER, Esq., who appeared for Mr. PEAK, said he thought he would object to the return as insufficient, and in one particular not correct, but he would require a few hours to consider. He desired, however, to call attention to the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, the proviso to the 7th section of which is as follows:

"Provided, That any person arrested to answer charges for a violation of the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is an addition, shall be admitted to bail for his appearance to answer the charge made against him, before any court-martial constituted to try him, in such sums and with such sureties as shall be designated and approved by the Judge of the District Court of the district in which the arrest is made or the offence is charged to have been committed, or any commissioner appointed by such court."

As this provisio included the parties named in the act of Congress of 1863, he thought his client entitled to the privilege of entering bail.

Mr. KNOX suggested that the President's proclamation, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, would apply to this case.

Judge CADWALADER did not agree with him, as that proclamation required the return of the writ to set forth the fact that the privilege was suspended. This had not been done in this case. There was another difficulty in this case. The relator did not appear to be held for trial before a court-martial, or at least there was no allegation on the return to that effect. Unless a military court has been convened for this case, the purposes of the act of Congress are frustrated, if the military custodian does not bring the party into court. The party must be here in order to enter bail.

It was finally decided to fix the case for hearing at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Missouri Campaign.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. PLEASONTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 6, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Pleasonton, U. S. V., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL: The report of your operations against PRICE, in the recent campaign, contains so many details honorable to the troops under your command, that the Commanding General desires me to authorize you to publish it, together with the reports of subordinate Commanders, or such material parts of their reports as you may select, in justice to all concerned. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO, Asst. Adjt.-General.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 30, 1864.

Col. J. V. Dubois, Chief of Staff, Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the troops under my command, in the late campaign against the rebel enemy under Gen. PRICE; also reports of subordinate Commanders and list of casualties.

On the 6th of October I was ordered to proceed to Jefferson City, and assume command of all the troops in that vicinity.

I arrived at that point on the morning of the 8th, and finding that PRICE'S army was moving West, I immediately ordered all the available cavalry force, with a battery of 3-inch guns, the whole under the command of Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN, to proceed as a corps of observation after the enemy, to harass and delay him as much as possible, until other troops could be brought forward. For the particulars of this service, which was well and ably performed by Gen. SANBORN, I refer you to his report.

On the 19th of October, I proceeded to Dunksburgh and assumed command of the provisional cavalry division, which had been formed in orders from department headquarters, consisting of the cavalry of SANBORN'S, formed into three brigades, under Brig.-Gens. BROWN, MCNEIL and SANBORN, respectively; and of Col. WINSLOW'S cavalry brigade, from Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command, making a fourth brigade. To each brigade a section of artillery was attached.

On the night of the 20th, my advance, consisting of MCNEIL'S and SANBORN'S brigades, occupied Lexington, after some skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard; and the enemy having taken the road to Independence, the command was occupied on the 21st in closing up, and approaching the Little Blue.

On the 22d of October, my advance came up with the enemy's rear guard at the Little Blue. The bridge was destroyed over that stream, but, by means of a temporary one, hastily constructed, and a ford, about a half a mile below, the command was soon crossed. MCNEIL'S brigade had the advance, and soon engaged the enemy, followed by SANBORN'S brigade, and this force pressed them back through Independence, and beyond the town, where, by a vigorous charge of CATHERWOOD'S regiment, (Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry,) two guns and a number of prisoners were captured. BROWN'S and WINSLOW'S brigades then coming up, they were thrown to the front, and engaged the enemy.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS, in command of the force from Kansas, having been compelled to fall back from Lexington to Independence, and from thence to retreat to the Big Blue, and afterward to Westport, I determined to push the enemy as far as possible during the night, to relieve CURTIS. For this purpose, WINSLOW'S brigade was dismounted, and thrown forward in a number of successful charges, which resulted in driving the enemy several miles to the Big Blue River during the night.

I take this occasion to say that Col. WINSLOW not only handled his brigade in splendid style, but his troops showed themselves equal to any service they were called upon to perform. To relieve this brigade after their night's fighting, Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN was ordered to move his brigade forward and attack the enemy at daybreak, and keep pressing him vigorously, as he would be supported. Not finding any attack being made, I went to the front and found BROWN'S brigade on the road, in no proper condition for attacking, nor were any preparations being made to do so, as far as I could perceive. Col. PHILLIPS, of the Seventh M. S. M., was therefore placed in command of the brigade, and this brigade, with WINSLOW'S, were ordered immediately into action with SANBORN'S brigade supporting. I had ordered MCNEIL'S brigade to proceed from Independence, the night before, to Little Santa Fe, and reach the latter point by daylight. Gen. MCNEIL failed to obey this order, but came up to the Big Blue some five or six miles above the point at which the rest of the division were fighting, about twelve M. on the 23d, and instead of vigorously attacking the enemy's wagon train, which was directly in front of him with a small escort, he contented himself with some skirmishing and cannonading, and the train escaped.

The battle of the Big Blue, at Byrom's Ford, was very obstinately contested by the enemy for several hours; but they were finally driven from their position to the prairie on the Harrisonville road, beyond the Big Blue. It was then about 1 o'clock in the day, and the enemy was contending with the Kansas forces, near Westport. My appearance on the prairie caused them to retreat on the Fort Scott road, and in passing, they formed to attack my position. A body of their cavalry charged the right of SANBORN'S brigade, and shook it considerably; but a few discharges from a battery double-shotted with canister soon caused them to halt, and finally beat a hasty retreat.

Shortly after this, Gens. CURTIS and BLUNT overtook me in the pursuit, and headquarters were made at Little Santa Fe that night. The next morning Gen. CURTIS' command started in advance and marched to West Point, where, finding that the enemy had halted at the trading post on the Osage River, some twelve miles in advance. I was requested by Gen. CURTIS to move to the front with my troops. I did so, and attacked the enemy at daylight on the morning of the 25th of October, shelling his camp. He left in great haste, chopping trees in the road to bar my progress, and fighting a running contest to the Osage River, where his main force was posted, awaiting us. The rapidity of the march was such that the two brigades, WINSLOW'S (then commanded by Lieutenant Colonel BENTEEN) and PHILLIPS' brigade had reached the front, but knowing the importance of time to the enemy, I did not hesitate to attack at once, and, after a brilliant charge, the enemy was routed by these troops, and eight guns were captured; Major-Gen. MARMADUKE and Brigadier-Gen. CABELL surrendered, and near one thousand men were taken prisoners, and the enemy began to burn a large number of wagons in his train.

The road for the next fifteen miles was strewed with muskets and arms of all kinds, which were secured by Gen. CURTIS' command in the rear. Also numerous wagons still burning.

Late in the evening I again came up with the enemy, and attacked him with artillery and cavalry, and that night he blew up his ammunition train. The exhausted condition of my men and horses, having marched near one hundred miles in two days and a night, and fighting the last thirty miles, required that I should proceed to the vicinity of Fort Scott for forage and subsistence.

All the conflicts and battles that took place between PRICE'S army and my command, were in the limits of the State of Missouri, and they were so demoralizing to that army as to render its disorganization complete by the time it crossed the Arkansas River, and had it been possible for Gen. CURTIS' command to have coöperated with mine after crossing the Marais des Cygnes, the destruction of PRICE'S army at that time would have been inevitable.

On the 26th of October Major-Gen. CURTIS sent me a communication, assuming command of my division; also directing that the prisoners which were captured by my command on the preceding day, should be marched through Kansas to Fort Leavenworth.

Copies of these communications were forwarded to your office with my preliminary report.

On the 27th of October telegraphic communication was opened with Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, at Warrensburgh, and, at my suggestion, to meet the best interests of the service, instructions were given for MCNEIL'S and SANBORN'S brigades to follow up and drive the enemy out of the department, and then return to their respective stations at Rolla and Springfield—BENTEEN'S and PHILLIPS' brigades to return to their commands. And on the 28th of October the prisoners, captured artillery, and several hundred head of captured stock left Fort Scott, under proper guard, and arrived at Warrensburgh on the 31st.

I desire to commend to favorable consideration the following Brigade Commanders, viz.:

Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN, Col. PHILLIPS, Seventh Missouri State Militia; Col. WINSLOW and Lieut.-Col. BENTEEN.

I would also mention as Regimental Commanders, whose gallantry and efficiency came under my especial notice:

Col. BEVERIDGE, of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and Col. CATHERWOOD, of the Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Volunteers.

The following named officers, serving on my Staff, were conspicuous for gallantry and fidelity throughout the campaign:

Col. N. Cole, Second Missouri Artillery, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. S. H. Melcher, Sixth Cavalry, M. S. M., A. A. A. D. C.; Maj. Henry Suess, Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M., A. A. D. C.; Capt. R. L. Ferguson, Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M., Pro. Mar.; Capt. Alfred Waters, Fourth Cavalry, M. S. M., A. A. D. C.; Capt. Geo. W. Yates, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. Geo. H. Thompson, First New-Hampshire Cavalry, A. D. C.; Lieut. R. G. Larning, Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M., A. D. C.; Lieut. Clifford Thomson, First New-York Cavalry, A. D. C. and A. A. G.; Surgeon F. V. Dayton Surgeon-in-Chief.

In justice to the troops from Missouri and those of WINSLOW'S brigade, I desire to make the most honorable mention of their gallantry, devotion and self-sacrifice, throughout the campaign. Attacking and driving on every occasion at least four times their number, from selected positions, and under disadvantages more than common, they have won for themselves the proud title of being able to fight, side by side, with the best soldiers of the Republic.

I am, Colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

GEN. ROSECRANS ORDER.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an elaborate order upon this report, which closes thus:

The substantial results of this brilliant series of operations are, that while our infantry and dismounted men nobly performed their share of the work by fighting at Pilot Knob and Glasgow, holding the depots and important points, and backing your hazards; the enemy, entering the State with a mounted force of veteran troops, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 and 18 pieces of artillery, with vast expectations of revolutionizing the State, destroying Kansas, and operating on the "Presidential election," after having added to his force 6.000 Missourians, which Gen. MARMADUKE told Gen. PLEASANTON were armed and organized into a division, has been defeated in all his schemes, his mischief confined to the narrow belt of country over which he passed, and routed by you in four engagements, he has lost ten pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, nearly all his trains and plunder, and, besides his killed, wounded and deserters, 1.958 prisoners, which we have now in possession; and the latest reports confirm the statement that when the enemy's forces recrossed the Arkansas, demoralization, desertion and losses had reduced their strength to less than 5,000; but partially armed and mounted, with 3 pieces of artillery, and their horses in the most wretched condition; all this has been accomplished by less than 7.000 cavalry, most of whom never before saw a great battle; and your entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, is only 346, officers and men. The records of this war furnish no more brilliant and decisive results.

VIII. To Major-Gen. PLEASONTON and the officers and soldiers of the Provincial Cavalry Division, by whom this work was wrought, the General commanding tenders his thanks for their gallantry and efficiency in the campaign, and congratulates them on having acquired the true spirit of cavalry service.

He also returns his thanks to District Commanders, to the officers and soldiers of our infantry and artillery, and the enrolled militia, and to Major-General A. J. SMITH and his command, for the zeal and energy with which they performed all the duties devolving upon them in the campaign which brought to naught PRICE'S formidable raid, and defeated the schemes of the rebels and traitors in Missouri and elsewhere, against the State and the Nation.

IX. A department order will announce the regiments entitled, and the names of the engagements they are to inscribe on their banners.

By command of Major Gen. ROSECRANS,
FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Obituary.

MAJ. CHARLES PAINE.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, in announcing the death of Maj. CHARLES PAINE says:

Maj. PAINE has a peculiar claim upon our consideration as a contributor (a brilliant one) to the press. He enjoyed an enviable intimacy with Mr. SHILLABER, of the Boston *Post*, the columns of which were often enriched by the Major's productions. *Harper's Magazine* also bears honorable witness to the rare abilities of JOSEPH WARREN PAINE, as does the literary department of the *Tribune*. The *True Delta* was once or twice favored by verses, musical and patriotic in sentiment, from the pen of Maj. PAINE, whose further contributions the fortune of war interrupted. His mind, ever observant, had been enlarged and stimulated by travel, and he was thus enabled to impart to his literary pieces an originality and vigor which at once secured public attention.

Major PAINE entered the service as First Lieutenant of the Thirteenth New-York Cavalry, and was commissioned as Major of the Fourth United States Colored Infantry on the 4th of November, 1863. In the celebrated Red River expedition he served with eminent distinction. Although worn down by arduous labor and the cruel ravages of sickness, Major PAINE refused to take any rest, but addressed himself with indomitable perseverance and energy to his duties in the field. By his individual exertions he recruited, in the Red River country, 350 men for the army. He found time, in the midst of his professional responsibilities, to succor the needy and destitute, whose claim upon his benevolence he was ever ready to hear and discharge. In descending Red River, the boat on which he had embarked was attacked by the rebels. The pilot exhibiting signs of fear, or something worse, Major PAINE took his station in the pilot-house, and holding a loaded pistol at the pilot's head, compelled him to perform his duty. Shot and shell were flying thick about him, but the Major stood, cool and indifferent, resolved that the boat should be carried through the dangerous ordeal.

On the return of the expedition, Major PAINE, still suffering in health, obtained leave of absence. It was hoped that a change of climate and relaxation from duty would restore him to vigorous health. To the profound grief of his numerous attached friends, he returned only to die. He reached the city on Wednesday last, and on Thursday night he breathed his last.

CAPT. GEORGE EDWARDS, NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

The steamer *Fulton* brought the sad intelligence of the death by appoplexy of this well-known and esteemed officer.

Capt. EDWARDS had been all day long on the fortifications he was building near Beaufort, S. C., and returning alone in the evening from Fort Taylor, fell from his horse and died in the road. Gen. SAXTON, commanding the city, had a post-mortem examination made, and it was decided the Captain must have been dead before he fell. He was in unusual health in the morning, but it is supposed the severe labors and exposure incident to the life of an officer of engineers brought on the disease by which his honorable and serviceable career was so suddenly brought to a close. He had served in the New-York Engineers from the commencement of the war, and was related to some of the first families in New-York. He leaves a wife (daughter of Rev. JESSE POUND, of Staten Island,) and four little ones to regret his loss.

ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM, well-known throughout the nation as a philanthropist, and an author, died on Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr. B. F. VOORHIES, in this city. Mrs. FARNHAM was in the 49th year of her age, having been born at Rensselaerville, Albany County, New-York, in November of 1815. Her maiden name was BURNANS, and she was married in Illinois to Mr. T. J. FARNHAM, a traveler and writer, in 1836. Mrs. FARNHAM took a deep interest in every variety of philanthrophy, particularly in prison reform, and for a long time she was matron of Sing Sing Prison. She was also the author of a number of books devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the female sex, and a vindication of their rights. Her writings were vigorous and forcible.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 17, 1864.

$17,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	117	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	117
18,000	do.	117⅛	100	do....s10	116⅜
25,000	do.	117¼	500	do.	116⅜
5,000	U. S 6s, 5-20s..C.	109⅜	100	do....s30	116
30,000	do.	109⅜	50	do.	116⅝
5,000	do....b5	109⅜	100	do....s10	116⅝
150,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	100	do.	116⅜
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	102½	25	do.	117⅜
6,000	U. S. Tr. N., 7-30s, Apl. & Oct.	119¾	1500	Erie Railway	93¾
15,000	do.	120	100	do.	93¾
5,000	do O&A. sm.	119⅜	500	do.	93⅜
23,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	97⅜	5	do.	94
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	85	100	do....b30	93⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	35¼	400	Hudson R. R.	116
20,000	do....b10	35⅜	100	do....s10	116⅜
11,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	106	5	Second-av. R.	60
10,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M	101	50	Stonington R.	130
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	99	100	C., B., & Q. R.	117¼
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	108	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	53
2,000	do.	107⅞	100	Reading R.	118⅜
15,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104	1000	do.	118⅛
2,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	57	500	do.	118
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	107	800	do.	117⅜
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	100	200	do.	117⅛
15,000	Amer. Gold	231	400	Mich. Cen. R.	129
10	Union Bank	120	500	M. S. & N. I.	72¾
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	105	400	do.	72¾
10	Ocean Bank	95	100	do....s10	72½
20	Market Bank	110	260	M. S. & N. I. G.	146
1000	Canton Co.	36½	50	Panama R.	270
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	215	500	Ill. Cen. R.	129¼
100	Cen. Coal Co....s30	59	200	do.	129
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	48	100	do....s10	128¾
100	do....s10	48	500	Cle. & Pitts.	108
50	do.	48¾	100	Chi. & N. W....s10	42¼
200	Am. Coal Co.	85½	100	do.	43
200	do.	85	100	do.	42⅞
100	Consolidated Coal Co. of Penn.	90	400	do.	42⅝
100	Quick. M. Co....b30	95	200	do.	42⅜
500	do.	94¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	76
50	do.	94⅜	100	do.	75⅞
100	Mariposa M. Co.	35¼	100	do.	75⅞
100	Wyom. V. Coal	78	100	do.	75⅜
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	104	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	112
100	do.	104¼	50	do.	111⅛
100	do.	104⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	107¼
100	New-Jersey Cen.	175	200	do....s10	107
			100	do.	107
			100	do.	106⅞
			25	Del., L. & Wes. R.	227

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

30,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue	109¼	800	Chi. & R. I. R.	106⅜
40,000	do...new iss.	109⅜	100	do....c	106¼
10,000	do.	109⅜	200	do....s3	106⅛
65,000	do....b3	109⅜	200	do.	106½
3,000	Trea. N. 7 3-10s, (Ap. & Oct.)	121	200	Chi. & N. W....s3	42¼
500	Erie R.	93	2300	do.	42½
1000	do....s3	93	1700	do.	42½
100	do....c	93	100	do....c	42¼
200	do....s5	93	700	do....b3	42¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	72⅛	700	do.	42
100	do....b3	72¾	100	do....s5	42⅛
100	do.	72¾	200	do....s3	42⅛
100	do.	72½	200	Clev. & Tol.	111¾
700	do.	72	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr....b3	75
600	do....b3	72½	800	do.	75
100	do....c	72	300	do....c	75
700	do....s3	72	10,000	O. & M. Cer....s3	35⅛
100	do....s5	72	200	Canton Co....s3	36⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.	128¾	200	do.	36⅜
300	do.	128⅜	200	do....b10	36⅜
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	107⅞	100	do....b10	36⅜
500	do....s3	107½	100	do....b15	36⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	95	600	do.	36¼
100	Mariposa Min....s3	35	300	Cum. Coal	47⅛
			100	do....b15	48
			100	do....b15	48

SATURDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The subscriptions on Friday to the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Loan of the United States, were, altogether, in this city, about $1,500,000, nearly double the sum reported in our Saturday morning edition. The reports from the up-town National Banks and from the Sub-Treasury Office were subsequently added. To-day's subscriptions have been going on rapidly, but the reports were not all in at the hour of closing this notice.

On the Street and at the Stock Exchange to-day there is the happiest feeling on the glorious military news from all quarters in the morning papers. At noon the later official dispatches from Friday's battle before Nashville were currently rumored on the Street, and at a little later hour appeared in the newspaper extras. These signal evidences of the great victory contributed to the prevailing buoyancy. The Gold Room alone was the only exception. *That* notable combination of secesh and alien gamblers against the Public Credit could not, of course, afford to be jolly. It was expected, however, that they would make a vigorous stand against the effect of this news, as they had repeatedly done before, under like circumstances, but either the want of mutual trust in each other, or too much Gold from outside quarters, broke the price down 6@8 ℔ cent.

The demand for the Gold-bearing United States Stocks at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street was active and at very full rates. The Railway list was less firm, and prices yielded ½@1 per cent. on some of the New-York Roads; 2@2½ per cent. on Philadelphia and Reading and ½@1 per cent. on the Western Roads. There was only one session of the Stock Exchange Boards. The Miscellaneous Shares were steady.

At the close of dealings the following prices were made in comparison with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅞	117⅛	Pittsburgh	109	107¾
U. S. 5-20's	109⅛	109⅛	Northwest	43⅝	42⅝
T. Certificates	97⅜	97⅜	N. West Pref.	76⅛	75
N. Y. Central	117⅜	116⅝	Rock Island	107⅝	106⅜
Erie	93⅛	93⅛	Fort Wayne	104⅜	104
Hudson	116⅝	116⅜	Cum'land Coal	48¼	47⅜
Reading	119⅜	118⅛	Quicksilver	94⅞	94⅜
Mich. Southern	72⅝	72	Mariposa	35⅜	35¼
Illinois Cen.	130	128⅜	Ohio & M. Certs	35⅜	35⅜

The shipments of Gold and Silver by this day's steamers amount to $313,000, making for the whole week, $1,121,487.

The old Bank of New-York has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. The following bids were made to-day for the Bank Stocks:

New-York	118	American Exchange	128
Manhattan	138	Pacific	165
Merchants'	115	Chatham	112
Mechanics'	116	Bank of the Republic	105
Union	120	Bank of N. Amer	112
City	155	Hanover	108
Phenix	111	Metropolitan	125
Tradesmen's	115	Market	110
Fulton	140	Nassau	110
Dry Dock	110	Shoe and Leather	110
Greenwich	165	Corn Exchange	108
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Continental	102
Mech'cs' & Traders'	130	St. Nicholas	101
National	117	Commonwealth	104
Merchants' Exchange	105	N. Y. County	150
State of New-York	123	Imp. and Traders'	108
Commerce	116⅛	Park	140
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	102	Manuf. & Merchants'	110
Broadway	201	Central National	104
Ocean	95	Fourth National	99
Mercantile	123		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	95
Erie 1sts, '68	104	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	98
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	117	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	115¼	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	106	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	105
Buff N. Y. & E. 1stm. '77	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	[illegible]	Chi. & Al. Income	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1sts	[illegible]	Chi. & Al. Income	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2ds	[illegible]	Alt. & G. W. 1sts	[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Total receipts, $1,926,434 66, which was for Customs, $110,130; payments, $1,092,002 83; on account of Loan, $1,113,850; balance, $28,041,762 12.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $317,010, against $1,343,291 the same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	70	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellan's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	330	$135,922	529	181,088	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total entered		$317,010		Total marketed		[illegible]

The subscriptions to-day to the 10-40 Loan at the First National Bank, up to 3 o'clock P. M., were $1,128,000, including the annexed amounts for account of the following parties:

Lockwood & Co.	$350,000
R. H. Lowrey, President of Bank of the Republic	100,000
National Currency Bank	200,000
Harbeck & Co.	[illegible]
First National Bank (for self and customers)	[illegible]
Total	$1,128,000

The following are the subscriptions at the First National Bank for the week ending Dec. 17, 1864:

Sales and subscriptions to the 7-3-10 Loan, received for the week at this Bank	$746,800
Paid Treasury Drafts	[illegible]

Mutual Coal Company.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The high price of coal is leading to the adoption of noteworthy expedients for procuring this article at a lower rate. In Boston and Philadelphia companies have been organized for the purpose of supplying their stockholders with coal at cost, and now a company is formed in this city upon the same basis, under the title of the New-York Mutual Coal Company. [illegible] that may amount to [illegible] per cent on their stock. As an illustration of the advantage of such companies, we present a copy of the estimates from the prospectus of the New-York Company:

Present Estimate of Cost of Coal produced from the "Colliery," and delivered in the City of New-York.

[illegible]

Savings on the purchase [illegible]

Profit First Year to Stockholders.

[illegible]

For further particulars we refer to the advertisement in another column.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum..................$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year..................$3 00
Two copies 1 year.................. 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year..................$2 00
Three copies 1 year.................. 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary STANTON telegraphs to Gen. DIX that dispatches were received yesterday from Gen. FOSTER, announcing that on the 14th inst. he had a personal interview with Gen. SHERMAN, at Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault on the preceding day. Savannah was closely besieged, and its capture, with the rebel forces there, confidently expected. Gen. SHERMAN was to make a summons for the surrender of the city within two days; and if not surrendered at the end of that time, our batteries would be opened upon it.

Gen. FOSTER reports that SHERMAN'S army is in splendid condition, having subsisted, during its long march, on the turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, and other good things of the richest part of Georgia.

The steamships *Northern Light* and *Varuna* arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Charleston Harbor, on the 15th, with eight hundred released prisoners each. At the time of their sailing all the rigging of the men-of-war and other vessels comprising Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet, were gaily hung with colors in token of the success of some movement of Gen. SHERMAN, the exact nature of which could not be learned. Our exchanged men say that from their conversations with some citizens of Charleston and the surrounding country, while en route to be exchanged, it was reluctantly admitted that the damage done by our forces on the line of march through Georgia, was incalculable. The few Federal officers who are passengers on the *Northern Light*, and who have been recently exchanged, are confident in their assertion that the troops defending Savannah and Charleston are of a very undisciplined character, and that when the outer intrenchments surrounding these places are once forced, as they undoubtedly will be, there is nothing further to obstruct the victorious SHERMAN from taking possession of both cities.

The Official Dispatch from Gen. THOMAS, giving additional details of his great victory over Gen. HOOD, shows that the success of our army was most complete. Nearly fifty pieces of artillery fell into our hands, and the number of rebel prisoners captured will reach several thousand. Although our army was much fatigued Gen. THOMAS had ordered the pursuit of the retreating enemy to be continued on the 17th. An unofficial dispatch from Nashville says that the enemy was driven back and broken into two parts, one on the White Pike and the other on the Franklin, with a range of hills between them.

The President of the United States having disapproved of that portion of Gen. DIX'S recent order which instructs all military authorities on the frontier, in certain cases, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada, Gen. DIX yesterday issued an order revoking those instructions, and directing, in case of future marauding expeditions into our territory from Canada, that the military commander on the frontier report to his headquarters in this city for orders.

A dispatch from Montreal states that Mr. PORTERFIELD, the agent of the Confederate Government, and now custodian of the money taken by the St. Alban's raiders is to be examined, and it is probable that the money taken by the raiders will be given up to the proper authorities.

A later dispatch from Secretary STANTON says that nothing has been received from Gen. THOMAS of later date than his official dispatch of Friday.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* arrived at Portland last evening with five days' later intelligence from Europe. Earl RUSSELL had replied to the manifesto of the rebel Congress, and expressed equal friendship for the North and the South. The London *Times* believes that President LINCOLN will open negotiations with the rebel States. A meeting of English Northern sympathizers at Bristol, convened in honor of President LINCOLN'S reëlection, was broken up by a mob. The Federal troops have been withdrawn from Holstein on the demand of Prussia.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fall in Gold on Saturday checked business in Produce and Merchandise, and in most instances gave buyers any existing advantage. The excitement in Pork abated, and prices fell off materially. The Freight Market was inactive, with 452 vessels of all classes in port.

The Electoral College of Louisiana met on the 7th inst., and cast their vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. A messenger was elected to convey the vote to Washington.

The wife of Hon. D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents, died at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th inst., at the age of fifty-two. Mrs. HOLLOWAY, who was a most devoted Christian lady, has for more than two years past lingered from disease induced by exposure from her efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers in camps and hospitals, in and around Washington, during the Fall of 1861. She died without a struggle and without pain, and surrounded by a large family.

The following paragraph which was omitted from Gov. SEYMOUR'S letter recently published in our columns, declining to commute the sentence of BATTLES, who was recently executed at Mayville, conveys an important lesson: "Those who make themselves dangerous to others by carrying murderous weapons upon their persons should feel that this fact will tell strongly against them in the verdict of juries, the judgment of courts, and in the action of the Executive."

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Aldermen did nothing but pass a few routine papers. The Councilmen referred to their Finance Committee a resolution introduced by Mr. BRICE, authorizing the Comptroller to sell at auction the old site of the Colored Orphan Asylum building, (which was destroyed during the riot of 1863,) situated on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and credit the proceeds to the sinking fund for the payment of the city debt, and to select a new site for that institution, on land belonging to the city above One Hundred and Tenth-street, subject to the approval of the Common Council. This proposed proceeding obviates the objections of Mayor GUNTHER'S veto on a former resolution to dispose of the old site, by donating it to the Asylum Society, and permitting them to sell it and use the proceeds. The old site is very valuable, and the Mayor insisted that it should be sold at auction, while admitting the justice of providing the Asylum a new site. Both Boards adjourned to Monday, the Aldermen at 2 and the Councilmen at 4 P. M.

SLAVERY IN THE CONFEDERACY.—We learn, from a gentleman who has had opportunities of becoming well informed as to the present state of feeling and opinion in the Southern Confederacy, that there is great dissatisfaction among the people of the South at the prospect of the Richmond leaders arming and freeing the slaves. The ordinary rebels say that they went into the war to fight for the existence of slavery, which was threatened by the North; but that now JEFF. DAVIS himself has proposed a measure which not only secures the abolition of slavery, but endangers the entire social condition of the South by raising within it an army of negroes.

We perfectly agree with the ordinary rebels as to the perils of the policy proposed by their leaders; but as they have put all power into the hands of their leaders, and as these leaders will certainly continue to the end to use that power exclusively for their own personal and class interests, we hardly see what they can do in the premises, unless to boldly assert and maintain their historical democratic rights as American citizens.

The Victory in Tennessee.

The dispatch from Gen. THOMAS will be perused with profound satisfaction. The victory of Thursday was followed up on Friday, and HOOD again received terrible punishment, suffering great loss in guns, material and men. This victory in Middle Tennessee reminds us of the victory achieved by Gen. ROSECRANS over BRAGG in the same region (or at Murfreesboro') at the opening of last year. But when BRAGG was defeated, he had a splendid position to retreat to. He could, and soon after did, retire to the great and then considered impregnable stronghold at Chattanooga. HOOD now has no such commanding position to which to fly. The question remains to be solved what he will do.

One advantage HOOD has that may prevent his being followed up by THOMAS for any great distance, and that is in his cavalry. He has a very large and very excellent cavalry force, under an able though bloodthirsty leader, FORREST. The largest and finest part of our Western cavalry is serving under KILPATRICK with Gen. SHERMAN in Georgia.

To this complexion—to the complexion of defeat and disaster irretrievable—has come the great offensive rebel campaign, projected and proclaimed by JEFF. DAVIS, inaugurated by BEAUREGARD, and executed (in a double sense) by HOOD.

The Case of the Lady Medical Students at Bellevue Hospital.

We have, within the last fortnight, received a very large number of communications, written by persons of both sexes, in reference to the case of the lady medical students who attend the *cliniques* at Bellevue Hospital College. All of these communications have been written with great feeling, and in some of them the strength of language and epithet has been so marked that we have been compelled to materially modify them before publication.

The case, as it stands, is simply this:

There is, in this city, in Broadway, near Fourth-street, a most respectable chartered institution, known as the "New-York Medical College for Women," which has a faculty of great ability, and is attended by some twenty or thirty students of the female sex. The college has Professors of both sexes, and embraces the ordinary branches of study, such as Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Therapeutics, Chemistry, the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, Medical Jurisprudence, and the Diseases of Women and Children. By the charter of Bellevue Hospital College, the lady students of the Women's College have the legal right to attend the *cliniques* at Bellevue Hospital—which Hospital, we may say, furnishes a larger opportunity for observation of disease, in all its variety, than any other civil hospital on this continent. As some of our non-professional readers may not understand what a medical *clinique* is, we will give DUNGLISON'S definition of the word. That authority defines the *clinique* as the practical examination of the diseases of patients at the bedside. In medical schools of this city, the patients, both for medical and surgical treatment, are brought into the amphitheatre, in full view of the students, and are there prescribed for by the Professors, and even highly important, and sometimes capital operations, are there and then performed. The students are thus enabled to obtain a better knowledge of the power and scope of the *materia medica*, and of the use of the knife, the saw, the tourniquet and the trephine, than they could possibly acquire by merely verbal or theoretical disquisitions.

It is to these *cliniques*, as carried on at the amphitheatre of Bellevue, that the lady students of the "Women's College" claim the privilege of exercising their legal right of admission.

For some time past they have been admitted, and have thus been enabled to prepare themselves for the skilful exercise of the profession to the practice of which they aspire.

But public complaint is now loudly made both by themselves and by others in their behalf that they do not receive proper treatment from certain of their fellow-students of the male sex—that improper displays are made before them, that vulgar questions are put to them, and that indecent remarks are made in their hearing. The matter has gone to some length in the college itself, has gone to a greater length among the friends of the ladies outside of the college; and the number of communications we have received on the subject since it was first broached by a correspondent in our columns, in behalf of the lady students, shows that both sides are anxious to have the subject brought before the public and brought to a decision.

As for the case as it stands for the male students, we may say that the main argument that has been brought to our notice in their behalf, is, that in the professional studies of a medical school, there can be no such thing as sex known or recognized, and that there are properly and necessarily many things there said and done, which would be manifestly and grossly improper under any other circumstances. On the other hand, the ladies aver that this is not what they object to, but that what they complain of is the impudent and indecent personal remarks which are continually, and with a purpose, made in their hearing by lewd-minded male students.

Now, this whole matter is one for the consideration rather of the medical profession than for the discussion of the general public, and should be, as we have no doubt it now will be, promptly taken up by the Faculty of Bellevue College. Beside the strictly professional view of the question, however, it is one in which a large portion of the community of both sexes take a deep interest, and one which involves considerations of a wide popular bearing, and affecting important interests.

In the meantime, the present case demands decision. We cannot doubt that some at least of the male students have been guilty of the charges made against them; and no terms of reprehension too strong, no dicipline too severe, can be employed upon them. If the cases are properly brought before the Faculty of Bellevue by complainants, we feel assured that an example will be made of the offenders which will have a decided influence. After that, the Faculty will doubtless take up the matter in its larger and permanent relations. If the lady students are to continue their attendance upon the *cliniques*, there must be such rigid rules of decorum and discipline established as will prevent their being insulted by any of the exceptional students of medicine who would be guilty of such a thing. If, on the other hand, it be thought by the Faculty incompatible to have students of both sexes attend at the *cliniques* of Bellevue Hospital, they should appeal to the Legislature for an amendment to their charter, such as will confine the attendance to that sex which from time immemorial has had the practice of medicine almost exclusively in its charge.

For our part, we think it is incompatible with devotion to study—to leave out all other considerations—to have the sexes mingling in attendance at the *cliniques* of the great hospitals and medical schools of this city.

We give, to-day, two communications on the subject, in addition to those we published on last Sunday. We need not say that we do not agree with all the positions taken by a "Mother of the Old School," but we let her remarks stand on their merits. The other communication is from a professional gentlemen who has a right to be heard on the matter; and though we have had to prune some of his severities of language, yet there is one of his suggestions which is worthy of the consideration of those concerned, if women are to be allowed to study for the medical profession at all. He suggests that a charity college be at once established exclusively for suffering women, to be managed by women, and at which women can obtain thorough clinical or bedside instruction in the diseases of their sex. The charter of the "Women's College" permits them to hold real estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for this purpose, and a building fund is now started. We trust that some of our rich citizens will see that neither the building nor the proper endowment of the proposed hospital shall be long delayed.

A History of Suffering.

This war seems destined to make manifest, not merely the power of human resolution and the grandeur of heroism, but also the depth of cruelty to which even the nominally civilized man can be led by his passion and hatred.

We have already given in these columns the fearful record of the sufferings of our prisoners in Georgia, made up from the reports of rebel surgeons to their superior officers, and on Friday and yesterday we gave many additional facts. We propose to add now some things obtained from a very intelligent and trustworthy officer—a Kentuckian—who was captured on Gen. McCOOK'S raid in Georgia, and escaped on the last of October from Columbia, S. C. What he relates are facts which fell under his observation.

The first indignity, he states, to which all our privates and many of our officers are at once subjected, is the stripping them of shoes, hat, coat and blanket, and, of course, all jewelry and money, by their chivalrous captors. The effect of this is two-fold: they are exposed to the severities of the weather in their prisons, and they have no means with which to improve their condition. The great proportion of our officers and men now in the prison camps of Georgia and South Carolina have not only no shelter for the Winter, but absolutely are shoeless and coatless, and without blankets. The rains beat upon them, the Winter's frost will attack them, and they sleep on the damp ground, and crawl out shivering in the morning, and pass the day at this season without fire or proper food. Fever and ague and inflammatory rheumatism rack them, and there is no medicine or proper diet to check the disease. Diarrhœa and typhoid make continually fearful havoc under this treatment.

The food supplied them was of the most wretched description. No meat, not even bacon, being given them, but only coarse corn meal, which they could boil in little bags (when fire was supplied,) and eat with molasses. So terrible was this want of food, that this gentleman has seen on more than one morning, the emaciated forms of our prisoners, who had died of starvation during the night, the skeleton-fingers yet grasping tightly the little meal-bags which contained their only chance for life, but which they had not had strength sufficient to cook or prepare.

On one occasion he saw wagon-loads of these unfortunate creatures brought from Andersonville to Columbia. (to which he had been removed,) and, as they were too weak to get out, the end of the wagon was taken up and they were "dumped out" on the court-yard. One of these pitiable objects he watched from his cell. Some one had given him in charity a crust of white bread, probably the first he had seen for months. It was in his haversack, and, as he lay on the stones, he had not strength to extract it; at length, after long efforts, he succeeded in getting it to his mouth, but the labor was too much, and the poor wretch dropped his head back and died with the crust still in his fixed jaws! Often, he states, so crowded were they, that one man would be cooking his food while his next neighbor was dying, and while numbers were dead around him.

The most fearful effect of all these sufferings was on *the minds* of our brave young men. This gentleman states that there are hundreds of Northern young men now in these Southern prison-pens, once men of position and intelligence, some having left considerable fortunes, who *do not now know their own names*, so near to idiocy and lunacy, have want of food and constant depression brought them. They dawdle about, like the unfortunate patients of a lunatic asylum, and have lost all hope and almost all intelligence. Those who are still sane, become peevish, little-minded, timid and selfish, and will soon end in a like way.

The majority would probably give up our cause as lost, if it were not for the new prisoners who continually come in, and inspire new hope and contradict the lies, told them by their jailors. There is not strength or courage enough left in the old prisoners to break through a slender guard and escape; none of the prisons are made very secure and safe. WINDER (who will be immortalized in the roll of infamy and cruelty) is said to have offered a thirty days's furlough to any guard who would shoot a prisoner walking over the "dead-line," (a line drawn *within* the stockade,) and not a few despairing men covered their eyes with their hands and deliberately walked over, to die.

A few months more of this treatment, says our informant, and Government will have but few whom it can exchange in the Southern prisons.

This is the picture which an officer from these pens of murder, and disease and despair, and who is equally intelligent and trustworthy, gives of the life and sufferings of our countrymen and kinsmen in Southern prisons. Nothing in the history of human cruelty and barbarism surpasses it. Its character we need not depict by anything but this simple description of facts. But the practical question is, How long will our Government leave these unfortunate creatures to this lingering death? Is there no way of rescuing these victims of Southern tyranny from such horrible and wasting agony? Everything, except honor and justice, should be sacrificed to release these brave young men, to whom the honor of the nation is pledged.

Spain and Peru.

The Hispano-Peruvian question will hardly be solved by the ingenuity of diplomats. The obstinacy and arrogance of Spain have at length exhausted the patience and aroused the spirit of her *quondam* colony; and preparations for war are now the order of the day at Lima. A bill providing for the immediate declaration of hostilities against the aggressor was under consideration of the National Congress at last advices, and had actually received a first reading. All this looks martial, and indicates that the Peruvians mean to fight if their imperious old mother won't relinquish her hold on the Chinchas.

The object of the Lima Government is to expel the Spanish fleet from the Chincha Islands, and in order to carry out the enterprise, it is striving to get up an adequate naval force—not, however, with very marked success. True, the nearly superannuated frigate *Callao* has been raised from the depths of the sea, where she has been submerged for months, and is being repaired and equipped; true, the steamer *Loa* is partially iron-clad, and the turret monitor *Victoria* will have a sixty-pounder on board; but still it seems as if a squadron of three third-rate vessels, the full complement of the Peruvian navy, according to latest accounts, will hardly be equal to the expulsion of the Spanish fleet from the Chincha Islands, which fleet, be it remembered, has been recently considerably reinforced.

Should Peru, however, continue to act with becoming spirit, there are grounds for predicting that she will not be unsupported in the contest. The seizure of the guano isles by Spain, under color of the shallowest of pretexts, has alarmed all the South American Republics, which were beginning to perceive that the wrong done to their sister is also a wrong done to themselves, and that her cause is equally their cause. As evidence of the interest which the whole family of Spanish American States is at present taking in this Hispano-Peruvian squabble, we may adduce the conduct in relation thereto, of the Ecumenical Congress, whose first act, after assembling, was to send a Commissioner to intimate to Admiral PINZON that if Spain did not abandon the Chinchas, she would have to wage war against a general South American Confederacy.

In the event of a rupture, then, between the disputants, it is not merely with the feeble Peruvian squadron that Spain will have to contend, but with a considerable fleet formed of the contingents of the various maritime Republics. In these circumstances, it seems the height of temerity for the Madrid Government to persist in driving the Peruvians to desperation, lest the result should be the erection of a Confederacy, in conflict with which Spain could win no glory, and would be very likely to suffer defeat. She is now recovering from a chronic fit of debility, but, though convalescent, her sanity is by no means firmly reëstablished, and should she sustain overthrow and disaster in this iniquitous quarrel, at the hands of her former dependencies, she will sink again into her previous state of exhaustion, and become once more the scorn of mankind.

French Municipal Privileges.

The municipal liberty which every American village enjoys, which every considerable English town possesses, is forbidden, under the empire, to the greatest cities of France. From Belgium to the Pyrenees, from the ocean to the Rhine, there does not exist, in the dominion of LOUIS NAPOLEON, a single community that has the right of local self-government. In all, the Mayors and provincial magistrates, instead of being chosen by the people, are the mere nominees and tools of the central Administration. Even Paris, the metropolis of the State, is no exception, for her councillors and civic dignitaries are appointed by the Emperor, just in the same way as those of the pettiest hamlet. This arbitrary mode of installing their corporators in office is of course quite unsatisfactory to the Parisians, who are in the habit of getting up a periodical growl about the grievance as often as it recurs. Their condemnation of the scheme, however, does not seem to have made much impression on the mind of His Majesty thus far, since he has recently sanctioned the appointment of no fewer than sixty of these municipal functionaries to bear rule over the metropolitans.

The advocates of absolutism attempt to justify the practice. The Government, say they, never selects any man for a municipal office who has not been already designated by public opinion, and whose nomination would not be ratified by the people, were an appeal made to them. But if the sole object of the Executive is to place men in office who have the public confidence, would it not be better to abandon the prerogative altogether, and allow those civic functionaries to be elected directly by popular suffrage? We fancy that the Emperor is not quite so disinterested in this matter as is pretended, and that, in selecting parties for municipal offices, he studies rather to increase the number of his own personal adherents and instruments, than to promote to power the real representatives of public sentiment. The prerogative, by virtue of which NAPOLEON fills the chief municipal offices of the various French cities, is, in fact, one of too great importance to be relinquished. Its retention by him quadruples his power, and renders him ubiquitous. From the centre to the extremities of the empire, his creatures everywhere bear sway, and are at all times ready to obey his mandates, whatever they be. To surrender this prerogative to the people would be to paralyze his power, to establish over the country a host of popular organizations, which would presently become conscious of their strength, and clamorous for their rights, which would spurn arbitrary rule, and seek to impose constitutional limits on the will of the sovereign, which would make universal suffrage a reality, and vindicate the freedom of Parliament and the press. Though France perishes for lack of municipal liberty, the Third Napoleon is not the man who will permit her to enjoy it. This is one of those concessions necessary to the "completion of the political edifice" which will not be granted, lest the new municipia should bring the whole fabric of despotism toppling down on the heads of its advocates.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Important Order From Gen. Dix—Modification of Previous Orders—No Pursuit of Robbers into Canada.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 100.—The President of the United States having disapproved of that portion of Department General Order No. 97, current series, which instructs all military Commanders on the frontier, in certain cases, therein specified, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and directs pursuit into neutral territory, the said instruction is hereby revoked.

In case, therefore, of any future marauding expedition into our territory from Canada, military Commanders on the frontier will report to these headquarters for orders before crossing the boundary line in pursuit of the guilty parties.

By command of Major-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and A. A. G.
[Official.] CHARLES O. JOLINE, Major and A. D. C.

The Citizens of Troy on the St. Alban's Case.

TROY, Saturday, Dec. 17.

A large meeting of the citizens was held at the Court-house last evening, to give an expression in regard to Gen. DIX's order.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL presided. Speeches were made by Judge GOULD, Capt. CHARLES HUGHES, MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, P. H. BARMAN and C. L. MCARTHUR.

They denounced the action of the Canadian authorities, but expressed the hope that it would not be indorsed by the Canadian people.

A committee was appointed to confer with the National, State and local authorities.

Copies of the proceedings were ordered to be sent to Congress and Gen. DIX.

The Money Taken by the St. Alban's Raiders.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Mr. PORTERFIELD, the agent of the Confederate Government, and now custodian of the money taken by the St. Alban's raiders, is to be examined, and it is probable that the money taken by the raiders will be given up to the proper authorities.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 17.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

An official order will be issued directing that except they be immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, no traveler shall hereafter be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces.

GEN. THOMAS CONGRATULATED.

When the news of Gen. THOMAS' first day's attack on Gen. HOOD was telegraphed to Washington, the President sent a congratulatory dispatch to him, thanking him and his army for the glorious success which he had achieved. The Secretary of War sent a similar dispatch, as did Gen. GRANT, who was at that time in Washington.

This accounts for Gen. THOMAS addressing his detailed account of his victory to all those gentlemen.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF THOMAS' VICTORY.

To-day a salute of 200 guns was fired here, in honor of the triumph over HOOD, and the flags of the several Departments were flying at full mast.

REMOVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Yesterday, nearly all the rebel prisoners were removed from the Old Capital and sent North. Most of these men were disabled by sickness and wounds, and have been confined here for some time in the several hospitals.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED UNION PRISONERS.

Since Wednesday morning 3,600 of our exchanged prisoners have arrived at Annapolis, 1,600 of whom reached there last evening from Charleston.

THE REBEL GEN. GRANBERRY.

It is said here that the rebel Brig.-Gen. GRANBERRY, killed at the battle of Franklin, was formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in this city, and was afterwards appointed to the college at Charlotteville, where he was officiating as chaplain, when the rebellion commenced.

THE POSTAL EXPENSES.

The Postmaster-General's estimate of postal expenses for 1865, as communicated to the House today, is $14,098,500. He asks for $182,000 for transatlantic service; $400,000 for letter-carriers; $7,800,000 for inland transportation; and $48,000 for the West India service.

THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

The twenty-fourth section of the tariff act of July 14, 1862, limits the time for the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded warehouses for export or trans-shipment to three years. The order of the President, dated Nov. 21, 1862, that no arms, munitions or materials of war shall be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further orders, &c., has prevented the exportation or trans-shipment of such goods in certain cases until the limit is really reached. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, says that unless speedy relief is afforded by Congress, the goods must necessarily be sold as abandoned to the Government, without any default on the part of the owners. In one case the term will expire early in January next.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary, the House to-day passed a bill applicable to the subject in the way of relief.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

The bill reported by Mr. ASHLEY on Thursday for providing Republican Governments for States subverted or overthrown by rebellion, is based on the bill passed by both Houses last session, but from which the Executive approval was withheld. It recommends the State of Louisiana as reconstructed under the new Constitution.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate on Thursday confirmed the following nominations: JOSEPH F. BOWMAN, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Indiana; BENJAMIN F. SCHIBLER, Collector of Internal Revenue for the same district; B. PLATT CARPENTER, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of New-York; and JONATHAN J. WRIGHT, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixth District of Indiana.

Pay of Government Employes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you afford any aid in relieving a large number of sufferers, by saying a word or two in favor of an immediate appropriation, by Congress, for the purpose of paying Government employes their present dues?

There is now in the public employ in this city, some hundreds of laboring men who depend upon their monthly dues for the support of their families, and upon whom the effect of a non-payment falls with withering force. It is the custom to pay these men on the last day of each month, and each one regulates his expenses by the amount he receives, and protects his credit by the promptness of his payments. For the month of November no payment has been made, owing to the exhaustion of the last years appropriation, and the consequence is a large amount of suffering in the families of those interested has followed. It is true the men can raise money on the pay rolls by paying an exorbitant *shave*, and already the shylocks are swarming in and about the public stores, offering *relief* in their characteristic *kindly* manner. Many are compelled, by dire necessity, to submit to the exaction of these land sharks, though their families are thereby deprived of a goodly portion of their, at best, scanty dependence.

At this season of the year the non-payment of a month's wages falls with a tremendous force upon the employes. Most of them have their monthly rent to pay, and landlords, generally, are not prone to extend their time, besides, though their wages have been slightly increased, provisions of every kind, and clothing are nearly or quite quadrupled in price, and the hardships of their situation is not therefore lessened.

It would seem that payment cannot be made until Congress makes an appropriation. Cannot this be done *before the holidays?* Surely, if the privations of these men and their families could be known and appreciated at Washington, a bill might be passed at *once* for their relief. If postponed until after the holidays, another month's pay will be delayed, and the consequence will be sad indeed.

MANY SUFFERERS.

Neutrality in 1814.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Over half a century having now passed away since the War of 1812, between Great Britain and the United States, terminating in a treaty of peace at Ghent, in the latter part of 1814, it may not be amiss to refresh our memories with the mention of two or three cases, going to show the special regard the English have always had, and have now, for the rights of their enemies in neutral ports in all parts of the world. I do not, however, allude to these cases to show specially how very freely the English have on various occasions set at defiance all the rights of neutrality, during the last fifty years, as this is pretty well understood here, and has as yet, so far as these violations affect the United States, been very slightly touched upon. The subject will probably receive more attention when we have more leisure nationally than we have at the present time to bestow upon it.

On the 28th of March, 1814, the American frigate *Essex*, Capt. DAVID PORTER, at that time laying in the port of Valparaiso, and a *strictly neutral port* so far as the two belligerents were concerned, was attacked by two English vessels of war, who came into that port expressly for the purpose of capturing or destroying the *Essex*. The names of these two vessels were the *Phœbe* and the *Cherub*, combining a force, as will be seen, of about double the guns and men of the *Essex*, whose force was 32 guns and 255 men. The force of the two English ships was 81 guns and over 500 men. Capt. DAVID PORTER, of glorious memory, was determined to fight both of these ships, rather than haul down his flag. He did fight them both at the same time, for two hours and a half, and after a most determined and sanguinary battle, was obliged to surrender. A recapitulation of the killed, wounded and missing on board our frigate, the *Essex*, will show the gallantry of all concerned on our part.

"Killed, or died of wounds, 58; severely wounded, 39; slightly wounded, 27; missing, 31. Total, 155 men. The losses on board the two English ships were not so heavy, although the First Lieutenant of the *Phœbe* was killed, and Capt. TUCKER, of the *Cherub*, was wounded."

We have now with us a gallant old Admiral, whom all delight to honor. His glorious deeds are never to be forgotten. Where was D. G. FARRAGUT on the 28th of March, 1814, over fifty years ago? then a very young man. What was he doing on that glorious day? He was a midshipman on board the *Essex*, under that glorious old Captain, DAVID PORTER, fighting and wounded in that desperate conflict to sustain the honor of that flag which now proudly floats over the head of a hero. He is worthy of all honor from his countrymen, and will surely receive it. What a noble record is his!

J. C.

A LETTER FROM MR. LINCOLN.—Deacon JOHN PHILLIPS, of Sturbridge, whose great age—one hundred and four years—did not prevent him from doing his duty at the polls on the 8th of November, has received the following letter from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have heard of the incident at the polls in your town, in which you acted so honorable a part, and I take the liberty of writing to you to express my personal gratitude for the compliment paid me by the suffrage of a citizen so venerable.

The example of such devotion to civic duties in one whose days have already been extended an average lifetime beyond the psalmist's limit, cannot but be valuable and fruitful. It is not for myself only, but for the country, which you have in your sphere served so long and so well, that I thank you. Your friend and servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Deacon JOHN PHILLIPS.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

"Carl Benson" on the Republics of Greece—Power of the Press—State Sovereignty in Greece—Fall of Greece—Slavery in Greece—Idolatry—Christianity in America, &c.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

Your interesting correspondent, "Carl Benson," has handled some subjects, of supreme political importance, with an ability which commands respect and instructs the public mind. This is the office which must be performed, through the public press, by men of sense and education, or Republican Government, in our sense of the term, is a dream. Some man has said, let him make the "songs of the people," and he cares not for the rest. Another says, give him "the schools," and he will govern the public mind. I say—give me "the press"—and you may take all the songs and schools in the country—and I will form public opinion in spite of them. Hence it is that I am rejoiced when I see such men as "Carl Benson," and my friend, Professor MAHAN of West Point, enter upon the public discussion of great principles, and thus perform the office of teacher on a grand scale, in the great forum of the people. Songs please the people if they happen to fall in with their sentiments; but what can you do if the people don't like your songs?

I wrote Anti-Slavery sentiments when the songs could not be sung. Schools must teach mathematics, grammar and history. But nine-tenths of the voters of this country never learn anything of mathematics, grammar or history. They take a newspaper, and there is the great school, where we can find and reach them. But of this I shall speak again. At present, I shall refer specially to the very instructive article of "Carl Benson," on Mr. LEWIS' discussion of the Greek Confederacies. Judging the Greek society and government solely by human philosophy, (and excluding the revealed law of God's Providence,) there is nothing more striking or apparently insoluble, then the failure of the Greek Republics. Was there ever, in any period of the world, such a remarkable superiority of mind, energy, and strength, manifested, over all cotemporaneous nations, as that manifested in Greek society, both social and political? I think not. The great Roman scholars and generals went to school in Athens. Why then did not Greece stand and resist the encroachments of other nations, as she did those of Persia? Why did she fall never to rise? Politically, Mr. LEWIS and "Carl Benson" have answered the question precisely. Greece was a Confederacy, and because Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Corinth, &c., insisted upon State sovereignty, (as the South does,) Greece could never present a united front. States seceded, went to war with one another, destroyed each other's strength, till the weaker fell a prey to the stronger, and the whole to foreign domination. This is the brief history of Greek politics. Their strength, genius, glory, perished at the hand of an inferior and comparatively barbarous foe. They perished, while all the elements of nature remained the same.

> "Still in thy sun Mendoli's marbles glare,
> Art, glory, freedom fail, but nature still is fair."

While this process of dissolution was going on, there was constantly, as "Carl Benson" says, a *tendency to Union*. The instincts of nations, even in national life, are right. The danger of foreign intervention, even if not present, was felt and foreseen. The necessity of Union for self-defence was evident. And, if we could not now restore the Union, there would be hereafter a *tendency* to Union, till after several attempts, we should fail, as Greece failed, and give to the world another demonstration of human incapacity for self-government. Shall we do this? Shall we give to the world another miserable failure in political government? Greece was shipwrecked, it is true, from the political vice involved in the doctrine of State Sovereignty. But, must it not have failed and perished *under any then existing circumstances?* I think any heathen nation then, or now, must have perished from the inherent defects of its moral constitution. In other words, I think the moral government of God will prevail against any political institutions, however excellent or perfect. The grand problem is *to have political institutions conformed to the moral government of God.* Were they so in Greece? Have they been so in our country? I leave every one to answer this question as he pleases; but I will mention some things which would have caused the overthrow of Greece, if she had possessed a perfect government.

I would not dwell too long on the much discussed subject of Slavery. But you know that the law of force being the only law of the classic world, the domestic society of Greece was based on Slavery. And it is no more than justice to our Southern countrymen to say that their system of Slavery is far preferable to that of Greece. In the South it is the black African, whom they claim to be inferior, who is enslaved; and, notwithstanding the barbarism of Slavery in the South, the American slave can claim some rights of religion and civilization. But the slave of antiquity was a white man, taken by the sword, and without rights. Where is the nation which can keep white slaves at this day, and especially in America? It is true, the principle of Slavery is the same, and if the South had been allowed its usurpations in that respect, it would have covered America with slavery. Now, let us recollect that Athens—that refined and enlightened Athens to whose citizens Paul preached in the Areopagus—had *twenty slaves to one freeman!* Go throughout Greece, and you will find the same enormous disregard of human rights. Here is one of the great causes of Grecian decay. Let us turn to another. Greece extended her colonies, and grew rich by commerce and conquests. The statesmen of Sparta, barbarous as they were, and not much superior to the red Indian of America, foresaw clearly the dangers which flow from the rapid increase of riches. They attributed this to gold and silver, which were the apparent means of wealth, and hence LYCURGUS established *iron money*; just as our hard money men would keep out paper by establishing a gold currency. But human nature is too strong for such expedients; and the historian tells us that the "owls of Athens (Athenian gold) crept under the roofs of Sparta." Greece soon felt the corrosion of the wretched selfishness which attends great riches in a State, as well as in an individual. Hence again decay.

Now turn to their idolatry. In the very land where SOCRATES talked like a Christian, and PLATO uttered his sublime disquisitions on immortality, there darkness, gross darkness, covered the land. Read the Epistles of Paul to the Corinthian Church, and imagine, if such was the Church, what were the idolaters. Let the politics of Greece be what they might, there was a vast difference between the condition of the Grecian States and that of ours. Much may be learned from history; but it must be recollected that no two nations are placed under exactly the same conditions. Between the condition of America and that of the classic States of the antique world there is a vast gulf. We stand on the vantage ground of Christianity, and our great and instant problem is to make our political constitution conform to the moral government of God. In that is our hope. If Christianity has conferred no advantage, then that hope is unfounded. If we can stand on the ruins of all nations, and see not the hand of God; if we have learned nothing from the moral lessons of the past, and think that human society is sustained only by human law, then farewell, a long farewell, to all our greatness!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Lady Medical Students at Bellevue Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appears in the TIMES of the 11th inst., signed "Bellevue Student," which justly merits the righteous indignation of every true man and woman in our community. It is an attempt to answer the grave charge, publicly made by an incensed husband, that the class of lady students of the New-York Medical College for Women, numbering from twenty to thirty, while attending, twice a week, the *cliniques* at Bellevue Hospital, are subjected to extreme personal indignities at the hands of some of the male students there assembled.

The writer of it first deliberately pronounces it "entirely untrue." Not content with this single assertion, he tries to bolster it up and exhibits his contempt for fact, by reiterating the misstatement. He then, singularly enough, seeks to *justify* the outrage which he so stoutly denies, by inventing shameful excuses, based, of course, on equally shameful assumptions. He says, that a large number of refined and cultured women, animated by the purest and most sacred motive known to woman's heart—the ardent desire to minister to the suffering of her sex—and, to this end, earnestly devoting themselves to an arduous three years' course of collegiate and hospital instruction—"have *deflected* themselves from the sphere in which nature's laws have fitted women to excel, and are endeavoring to force themselves into a condition which is repugnant to the sentiments of polite society, and, by so doing, have necessarily lost that *command for* gallant attentions which all gentlemen are so ready to accord to the fairer sex."

Just what is here meant by "polite society" is hard to discover. He certainly cannot mean by it a Christian, well-ordered society, for this, everywhere, seeks the proper elevation and relief of woman by demanding and providing for this very reform of the crying evil which female medical education aims to remove. If it be considered indelicate for lady students to attend the hospital *cliniques* of Bellevue, where their own sex are the principal sufferers, how much more indelicate must it be for a lady who is sick to be compelled to call a male practitioner? Woman, as woman's physician, cannot succeed in this, her appropriate sphere, "in which nature's laws have fitted her alone to excel," without an education equal, if not superior, to that received by ordinary male practitioners.

As to their having "lost command for that gallant attention accorded to the fairer sex," they do not go to the hospital as the "fairer sex," to see and be seen; they do not desire "that gallant attention;" indeed, they do not court or relish any "attentions" whatever from these students. They simply do wish and demand to be left unmolested in the exercise of their equal and undoubted right, to gain whatever instruction may be offered bearing on their hereafter usefulness in their professional calling. Nothing on earth, nor springing up from the pit itself, can influence them to "deflect themselves" one particle from the holy purpose which inspires them to press on toward the mark of their prize—the physical and even moral redemption of their sex.

The complaint is, that certain students of the "baser sort" have conspired to make the moral atmosphere of these halls, sacred to medical science and philanthropy, so contaminating as to be utterly forbidding to lady students. As a part of their scheme, they have several times not only made gross remarks about the ladies, while sitting back of them, intending them for their ears, but more recently as a last resort have actually confronted them and plied them with personal questions, under the villainous cover of seeking medical information from them on certain points too shocking to the moral sense to be even repeated by one gentleman to another. In the last instance one of these fellows audaciously stopped the ladies by placing himself in their way, and haranguing them in the vilest terms, to the infinite zest of his applauding set about him, and the disgust of the ladies. Further, not being able to evoke a reply, he followed up one of the class as she left the amphitheatre with his epithets. Endurance having become no longer a virtue, the assaulted lady turned and informed him that she was a married woman, and that her natural protector would defend her, when he cowardly slunk away. Before this the ladies have borne with the utmost Christian fortitude ordinary slights and indignities; have rigidly refrained from all conversation with the other students, who were entire strangers to them, hoping that their patient sufferance and quiet deportment would in a measure shame and still the opposition. Contrary to their policy and their expectations, the matter has found its way into the public prints.

Doubtless many, if not most of the students and professors of Bellevue do not countenance this conduct of the ill-bred few. On the contrary, some have disclaimed any complicity with it; but the point is, that there is not moral sense or force enough among the gentlemen present to protest against and frown down these assaults.

If any further evidence of studied purpose on the part of some to effect their ignoble object were needed, it will be found plainly confessed with slight embellishment in the article referred to. I quote: "If a student of the male 'persuasion' requests information in proper medical subjects of his own neighbor of the feminine gender, she should not get into a high dudgeon thereat; he regards her the same as other medical students."

Can the public conceive what "Bellevue Student" means by "proper medical subjects?" When the very worst has been conceived they will not have reached one-half the depth of the infamous slang. This statement cannot be truthfully gainsayed.

"Bellevue Student" might call this following the "sentiments" of "polite society." He is welcome to his "polite society." These things cannot long continue in the broad blaze of the nineteenth century. It is an additional argument, if one more be needed, why a charity hospital should be at once established exclusively for suffering women, to be managed by women. Such an institution is contemplated by the Woman's College, one free from the contaminating presence and conduct of rude men, where lady students may receive thorough bedside instruction. The Legislature, last session, unanimously amended their college charter to permit them to hold real estate to the amount of $100,000 for that purpose, and a building fund is now started. A fine suite of temporary college rooms are now held in the marble building, No. 742 Broadway, near Fourth-street, where the ladies receive from four to six lectures a day from a faculty composed of both lady and gentlemen professors. The college Board of Trustees, consisting of twenty-nine ladies, and the Board of Censors and Advisory Council, numbering seventeen gentlemen, are of the highest respectability in our city.

OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864.

A LADY'S VIEW OF THE BELLEVUE CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was with great satisfaction that I read the article signed "Bellevue Student," in last Sunday's TIMES. His views are correct regarding women moving out of that sphere in which nature has called them to act; and his condemnation is just and well deserved. Whatever injures or hurts a woman's standing or character, is deeply regretted by her fellow-women. Women surely mistake their mission when they assume the work and professions of men; that there is any necessity to bring upon themselves the odium of man-usurpers, or to place themselves in a position to court insult from "medical students," I do not believe and most emphatically deny. Infinite Wisdom gave to the sexes their specific legitimate duties. To man power and authority, ability to study law, medicine and divinity, together with the sciences. To woman the rights of a mother; the moulding of the tender germs of childhood; the formation of character and holy works of love and charity. Her lot is "to bear, to nurse, to rear, to watch;" to be "Marthas and Marys;" and to leave to man employments which would degrade and despoil her reputation.

A desire to become co-equal with what God declares to be the "stronger vessel," must alone induce women to assume the arduous, wearing duties of a medical life. With like propriety and equal force, they should stand at the bar to plead, or in the pulpit to exhort. We look for so much dignity, so much delicacy in women, that we naturally shun those who subject themselves to a lack of womanly instinct, or want of true appreciation of her merits. God has for some wise purpose given to men more judgment, skill and talent than He has seen fit to dispense to woman; and these must be brought into any profession if any real good is to be obtained. Without these the medical science becomes a dangerous one, and would risk the lives of many of our fellow-creatures. Where life is concerned, we need every requisite to preserve it. How dares feeble women to assume such awful responsibility—the dealing with the lives of men.

The profession of medicine is too high a one for woman to aspire to; too great in its bearings for them to grasp. Neither have they strength or health sufficient for the arduous, wearing duties of a physician's life. In a word, it is not their legitimate calling, any more than civil or commercial law is their vocation. Long before your articles were published, I had given the subject earnest thought, and I had become acquainted with facts concerning these female students, especially at Bellevue, their visits there, the provocation and discomposure of some of our highest rank physicians at the performance of their operations and delivery of lectures, being before *women*, and those young women. What family would like to have a female family physician? Can unbounded confidence and complete faith be placed in them as practitioners? Would not woman's curiosity and want of discretion sometimes militate against their practice, and cause some blundering in their profession? They cannot attain the fame that has attended the career of some of our ablest physicians and surgeons, and they must succumb to the higher merit and greater talent of our well known colleges of physicians.

So little actual good is to be obtained by women in assuming the medical profession, such little permanent benefit to be derived from it, that its feasibility is doubted, its necessity impugned. Mankind does not demand the sacrifice of so much womanly feeling and decorum. What we do demand and absolutely need is trained female nurses—nurses who know how to tend the sick, and on whom physicians can rely; for we know that in "sickness unto death" nursing is more than half of the battle—therefore we need trained, capable nurses. This is woman's work, a Godlike work, over which angels would smile and mortals would praise. Our country and the family circle all demand this of woman. The offices of her tender care, the sympathizing interest, her loving kindness are needed in life's warfare. Her attentive ear, her ready hand and her gentle voice are eagerly sought for in the hour of sickness, and who can so well hasten there as noble women? It is not her province to be a physician—neither is it proper for her to appear in a "hospital amphitheatre," unless invited so to do.

One of the ablest and most celebrated physicians of our city has told me that in lecturing at Bellevue his cheek has blushed to find women as his auditors, and then listening to lectures most unfitted for them to hear. With such feelings a lecturer cannot give true scope to his subject, his manliness is insulted, and if he possesses any delicacy of sentiment, he naturally must be obliged to study his language and clothe his sentences in a way the least offensive to the ear of woman. Ought medical lecturers be thus annoyed and trammeled? The subject is one relating to the lives of human beings, not one of dollars and cents, therefore needing greater care and larger amount of wisdom. If women will study medicine; if they will become the followers of Esculapius, let them choose such subjects and such specialties, that their finite minds can understand, and not attempt anything above or beyond their ability. I cannot condemn the wholesale disapproval of a "Bellevue Student;" if these would-be doctors will leave their spheres, they must bear the consequences.

It is woman's censure that must reach the evil, and seek to mitigate it; for medical students' views will be considered one-sided, and will carry no weight, as they would be set down to prejudice, malice or self-interest; so as a fellow-woman and co-worker in every cause that belongs to my sex, do most heartily protest against such opprobrium being visited upon my sex as usurpation of man's prerogatives. As women, we have enough to do to better our condition, to elevate, to ennoble our characters and to put forth all our strength to heal the heart of the sorrowing and to pour consolation into the bosom of the afflicted. Let us leave to the strong and powerful those professions we have no right or title to meddle with—let our ambition be to sway mankind by our gentle natures for the eternal purposes of truth, justice and religion—

> "Her lot to bear, to nurse and to rear,
> To love and then to lose."

MOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

An Example to be Imitated.

A week or two since Gen. DE PEYSTER, living in Dutchess County, near the Tivoli Station, gave a champaign supper to the soldiers of the neighborhood who had served out their time, or were at home on furloughs. Among them we saw Mr. HAGAT, who had gone out to the war as a private, and returned a First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment, which was enlisted from Dutchess and Columbia Counties. He won his bars on the Mississippi, was taken prisoner in the Red River expedition under Gen. BANKS, and was just released from a painful captivity in Texas. Another had participated in the capture of Hilton Head. Several others belonged to the Twentieth Militia, Gen. PATRICK's favorite corps, which suffered so terribly in the battle of Gettysburgh. Another, who was shot through both feet under SHERIDAN, was borne to the table by his two comrades, as he has been borne to the polls to vote for LINCOLN, as it would seem all, without exception, had done. Another had been shot through the left arm in the same campaign. Another belonged to the Fifteenth N. Y. Engineers. By him and others many divisions were represented. At the table and amid the interchange of glorious experiences several jovial hours passed away. All went off as merry as the marriage bell, and the soldiers separated happy to find that one fellow-citizen appreciated their sacrifices and honored their services.

Our City Poor—Views of a Sympathetic Lady.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call attention, through your paper, to an outrage on humanity, permitted by our city authorities. Yesterday, while riding up town in a Fourth-avenue car, a poor, distressed female got in, at the Tombs. She was much emaciated, and her unmistakable signs of being in such a condition, bodily, as should touch the least tender heart. She was clothed in a single skirt of thin alpaca, through which her bare knees were plainly visible; her shoulders protected by a short gingham sacque, and over that a patched plaid shawl; on one foot a leather shoe—on the other a prunella gaiter, through which her bare foot protruded; on her head a worsted hood, but no covering on either hands or arms. Altogether, such an object, on a wet chilly day in Winter, I have never heretofore witnessed during fifty years' residence in this city.

The woman's face gave evidence of no good feeling—she probably was an abandoned creature, (yet could not have been a criminal, for we do clothe our criminals)—but she certainly was a woman, and as such, should not be allowed to leave even a prison in such a naked condition.

A lady, rising to leave the car, placed some money in her hand. The expression of astonished gratitude was truly pitiful, as she burst out, "The Lord in Heaven forever bless you; I'm going to Bellevue," showing the ticket which our City Fathers provide for those discharged from the Tombs and requiring further asylum. I know there is a Matron at the Tombs, and she is supposed to have a womanly heart, and we certainly pay large enough taxes to provide the Tombs with a wagon and have it used. This creature should have been wrapped in warm blankets and sent to the hospital—not forced to parade her sickness and disgrace in a public conveyance.

I request you to bring these facts before the public as soon as possible.

AN "OLD KNICKERBOCKER" LADY.

Protection to the Poles.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following letter from Secretary SEWARD was written to the Polish Committee in this city, to disabuse them and others of that nationality of the idea that they would not receive full protection while in this country:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1864.
To Ronald Jarowoski, Esq.:

SIR—In reply to your letter which states that representations are made to the effect that Poles who come to the United States as exiles, are denied asylum, and asks an explanation, it seems hardly necessary to say, that Poles, like Russians, Frenchmen, Mexicans, Italians, British subjects, and all others foreigners, are received in the United States, protected by the laws of the United States, and admitted, on complying with general statutes, to the privileges of citizenship.

It is not deemed an exception from this policy, that in regard to Russia, France and some other Powers, there are special treaty stipulations between the United States and State Powers, requiring the Governments mutually to restore to each other, persons who desert from the naval service, while actually in ports of the contracting party.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

ANECDOTES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Post*:

"When Mr. CHASE called on him the day after his appointment to the bench, he alluded, in the course of their interview, to the fact that he once had a sweetheart in Richmond. The President said he had better abandon all thoughts of courting in Richmond henceforth, and attend to his court in Washington. On the same day a gentleman gained an audience with the President and made complaint that the Secretary of War had refused to release a friend of his from prison, notwithstanding the release had been ordered by the President himself. Mr. LINCOLN replied that he had an understanding with Mr. STANTON, to the effect that when the latter was in possession of facts which made it proper in such cases to retain the parties in custody for a time he should suspend the order of release. The gentleman, not satisfied with this explanation, attempted to cast the blame of the affair upon Secretary STANTON, when Mr. LINCOLN, with a significant smile, said: 'My friend, you should remember the passage of Scripture which says "Accuse not a servant unto his master."' The visitor remarked that he had been an attentive reader of the Bible, but he could not recollect such a passage in it. 'Oh you'll find it in the thirtieth or thirty-first chapter of Proverbs,' said Mr. LINCOLN. And the gentleman went home and read Proverbs xxx., 10: 'Accuse not a servant unto his master, lest he curse thee and thou be found guilty!'"

PATRIOTISM AND MUSIC.—The Brooklyn people are to celebrate our great civil victory of the 8th of November by a grand Promenade Concert at the Academy of Music next Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., and the proceeds of the concert to be appropriated to the destitute families of Brooklyn soldiers. It is a noble celebration, and we trust it will prove a success—both in its rejoicing and benevolent object.

A QUERY ANSWERED.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 19 Cooper Institute, Dec. 16, 1864.

I am often asked by patients who have inhaled the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," and had teeth extracted, why it is that the same gas, breathed in small doses, will exhilarate, and in larger doses will induce sleep and insensibility to pain.

The best answer I can give is this; When one limb is crossed over the other, the foot goes to sleep—in other words, the nerves in the foot are temporarily paralized. There is no sensation in the foot, neither can the muscles be moved. This paralysis results from pressing the artery at the knee, which cuts off a portion of the blood or nourishment to the nerves of the foot. Not having the usual stimulant, the nerves go to sleep.

The laughing gas produces the same effect all over the body, but from the very opposite cause, viz.: an increase of life and vitality, *over-exhilaration*. It is the oxygen in the air which gives life and vitality to the blood. The laughing gas contains a much larger proportion of oxygen than the air. When the gas is breathed, more oxygen is taken into the blood, and it begins to wake the nerves up to a higher life and vitality than natural. This goes on, carrying the nervous excitement so far *above* the normal and natural state that the ordinary functions of the nerves (to convey a sense of pain, or to move the muscles,) is entirely suspended. In going into, and returning from, this state of insensibility, a prickling sensation is experienced in all the extremities, just as in the foot when it is going to sleep. In the foot the nerves go to sleep from a lack of nourishment. The sleep produced by the gas is from an *excess* of nourishment. The one from a decrease of vitality, the other from an excess of vitality. Both are carried away from the medium, normal and natural condition. Chloroform and ether produce insensibility by depressing the nervous system. (They contain no oxygen.) The laughing gas produces the same results by *increasing* the nervous vitality till it is overpowered. Chloroform and ether nearly stop the pulse. The gas increases it. Reaction and depression follow the use of chloroform and ether. No such effect follows the use of the gas. The gas can be given to the most delicate and feeble with safety. No unpleasant or dangerous symptoms attend or follow its use. I have had eminent physicians in this city call upon me for the gas to give to patients who were dying, (the lungs being in a state of asphyxia,) merely to prolong life a few hours. Surely, if the life of a patient who is dying can be prolonged a few hours by the gas, it must be a *safe* anaesthetic agent. I have given it now to over three thousand patients, all of whom had their teeth extracted without pain, *and in no instance* have I known any ill effects to attend the operation. If the gas were not *perfectly* safe, some one of these patients would have been injured by it. I breathe a dose of the gas every day myself, before giving it to others, to test its purity. I am now administering about one hundred gallons of the gas per day.—[*Advertisement.*]

G. Q. COLTON.

Richmond.

NO HUMBUG.

Boots, Shoes, &c., at prices from 3 to 15 per cent. less than previous to Nov. 1.

The best French work always on hand and made to measure promptly.

Ladies' and children's work ready-made and to measure.

A large assortment of BOYS' and YOUTHS' WINTER BOOTS, at No. 150 Fulton-st., New-York.

C. C. RICHMOND.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 64 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

The Subscription Books for the Reserved Capital Stock of this Company will be closed on the 1st day of January next.

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., Sole Subscription Agent,
No. 64 Cedar-st.

Appropriate Holiday Gifts

Combining instruction with amusement. The celebrated CRAIG MICROSCOPE is mailed, prepaid, for $2 50 or with six beautiful mounted objects for $3 25; with twenty four objects, $5 50. Also the NOVELTY MICROSCOPE, for examining insects, flowers, seed linen, bank bills, &c., is mailed for $2, or with twelve objects for $3 50, by Henry Craig, No. 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Also sold by Fowler & Wells, No. 389, and Sheldon & Co., No. 335 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Card.—THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—E. A. BROOKS, having, for the greater convenience of himself and customers, removed from his old store in Fulton-st., and concentrated his business at his old and commodious Broadway store, is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Holiday Present.—What shall it be? Why, a set of Furs, to be sure. So call upon BURKE, of No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where you are sure to get a genuine article at reduced prices.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

The Holiday Hat—Just issued by BURKE, of No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is, for beauty of style and quality of texture, unsurpassed.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, CHARLES S. BAILEY, youngest son of Isaac G. and Amedia H. Bailey, aged 2 years and 11 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 17, HENRY WEEKS BROWN, M. D., in the 37th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral in Monday's papers.

CAVANDER.—On Saturday, Dec. 17, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, daughter of John and Catharine Cavander, aged 21 years, 2 months and 11 days.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 4 o'clock, from her father's residence to St. Reymond's Church, Westchester County.

COLTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Clinton Colton, aged 20 years.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 98 State-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FIELD.—On Friday, Dec. 16, after a short but severe illness, JAMES HENRY, only child of Margaret and the late James Field, aged 15 years and 29 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Lucius B. Allen, together with members of Co. B and Drum Corps, 8th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., (in citizens' dress,) are invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-st., near Marion, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—On Friday, Dec. 16, FRANCIS WAYLAND, only child of Francis and Susan W. Fowler, in the 4th year of his age.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, MARY HAIGHT, daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 81st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

JOHNSTON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mrs. MARY A. COX JOHNSTON, widow of the late Rev. James Johnston, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock.

PREVOST.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, in the 64th year of her age, Miss THEODOSIA PREVOST, daughter of John Bartow Prevost, formerly of New-York.
Funeral services will take place at her house, near Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, where all friends and relatives are invited to attend.

TONE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 17, Mrs. CATHERINE A. TONE, in the 67th year of her age.
Her funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, L. E. Maxwell, 353 Washington-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Her remains will be buried in the Cemetery at Bowery Bay, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

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ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

GRAPES. GRAPES.
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The subscriber is in full supply of these celebrated grapes of the following brands: D. Alexander, Hudson and Rossiter, in fine order. Very suitable for holiday presents. The trade supplied at the depot in lots to suit.
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New styles, just received—Three, five, seven, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five to one hundred dollars a set.
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NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TO THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—THE FIFTY-ninth annual meeting of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. The Society, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from eminent speakers, and an occasion of unusual interest is anticipated. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
CHAS. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.

Persons wishing to become members, or members desiring to propose their friends, may send their names to any of the Board of Officers, or L. P. Hubbard, No. 80 Wall-st., Secretary, or at the annual meeting.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

ACHING TEETH.—DR. LUTHER'S PAINLESS ADAMANTINE COMPOUND restores worthless teeth to comfort and usefulness, rendering extracting unnecessary. Beautiful, durable, economical. No. 84 East 22d-st., two blocks from Broadway.

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No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS meet at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Mr. A. J. DAVIS will speak to-day, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The funeral services of Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM will be attended at 2 P. M.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the First Baptist Mariners' Sabbath School will take place at the Mariners' Temple, corner Oliver and Henry sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. Doors open at 6½; exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., (the latter service for deaf mutes,) and Rev. Dr. FORBES at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—9th-av. and 28th-st. Sunday Evening services at 7½ during the winter. Seats free. Subject next SUNDAY—*Untruthfulness.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ANGELS—WHO THEY ARE, AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING, will be the subject of Rev. G. C. Goss' SUNDAY EVENING lecture, in the church in Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 30th-st. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. THEODORE IRVING will preach on both occasions.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Henry and Scammell sts. Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY, Dec. 18, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats for all.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—"WHEN THE Son of Man cometh, will he find faith on the earth?" Bishop SNOW will preach on this text on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner 8th av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL ministering. Subject for morning, 10½ o'clock—*Life of Christ.* Evening, 7½ o'clock—*The Parables*, etc. Seats free.

REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., WILL preach in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Allen, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the morning by the Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

REV. L. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 18th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry, services commencing at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, the Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Ladies' Fair, now being held in behalf of the Church, will continue MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of the ensuing week, at the large hall No. 932 Broadway, where there is a large collection of useful and fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents. Music every evening, furnished by the 7th Regiment Band. Admission 10 cents.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, 18th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Preaching corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends invited all. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning; Rev. Dr. DYER in the afternoon, and evening service will be held in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st. Rev. A. C. THOMAS, of Highstown, N. J., will supply the desk to-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A Ladies' Fair will be held in the Lecture Room of this church, commencing on TUESDAY, 20th inst., and continuing four days, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M., each day.

FIRST PLACE M. E. CHURCH—BROOKLYN Reunion services to-morrow to commemorate the raising of $17,000 to pay the mortgage debt on church and parsonage. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL. D.; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. THOS. H. BURCH, and fellowship meeting at 3 P. M. Old members and friends are invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. W. MACOMBER, of the Five Points Ladies' Home Mission, will preach at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. W. H. BOOLE, at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. The anniversary of the Sunday-school will take place at this church at 2 P. M., when addresses may be expected. Also, other interesting exercises.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach on SUNDAY, and every Sunday Evening, in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. This Church has been rented by the Church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday Evening. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, and afternoon service at 3 o'clock, held as heretofore, in Rutger's Institute Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. The last discourse in the series, on *The Divine Authority of the Bible.* Rev. Dr. DALAND, of Massachusetts, will preach at 10½ A. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, the fourth lecture on *The Book of Proverbs.*

MARKET SABBATH SCHOOLS ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Sabbath schools connected with the Market-st. Church, will take place in the church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn, Rev. C. L. BRACE and others.

AN AMERICAN'S AMEN TO THE WORD OF GOLDWIN SMITH.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will repeat his lecture on this subject, unless the weather shall be inclement, in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—SERMONS SUNDAY EVENING, in New-York, by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, for Dr. BURCHARD, 13th-st.; and by Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, (Episcopalian,) for Dr. FOSTER, 18th-st., near 8th-av. Sermon in Brooklyn, by Dr. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Subject—*Sectarianism, its Origin, Cause, Consequences and Cure.*

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services, LORD'S DAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, morning and evening—*The Prodigal Son.* Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. A special collection in aid of the Church and the Ladies' Benevolent Society, will be made at each service.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, Allen-st., near Grand, will be held next SABBATH EVENING, the 18th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. Rev. C. W. BOLTON and WM. E. DODGE, Esq., will address the meeting. Singing by the children. Friends of the school and all others are cordially invited to attend.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—On 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of the lecture to-morrow evening—*The Preparation of the Good for Heaven—Necessity for Instruction—Its Nature and Methods—The Means by which their Introduction into Heaven is Effected.*

REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON, THE NEW RECTOR of the Episcopal "Church of the Reconciliation," in 31st-st., near 2d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The seats in this Church are free. Families in the vicinity not otherwise provided with Church accommodations are respectfully invited to attend the services.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, by request, will repeat, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., the sermon preached in this Church Sunday evening last, on occasion of the completing of the recent enlargement.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning sermon by Rev. J. PARKER, of Duane M. E. Church, on behalf of the Sabbath School. Communion at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

CITY MISSION.—THE ANNUAL SERMON before the New-York City Tract Society will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st. No collection and no reports, only a brief statement of results will be given.

DEDICATION—THE NEW EDIFICE OF THE First Congregational Church, Morrisania, will be dedicated SUNDAY, Dec. 18. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN; in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D. of New-York, and in the EVENING by Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, of Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner East 35th-st. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT DUFFIE, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. HENRY A. NEELY, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, in the EVENING. Strangers furnished with seats.

"INSPIRATION."—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach as usual, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Divine Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.* On TUESDAY EVENING next, a ladies' fair will open in the lecture-room of the church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., to continue through the week—a fine affair, and well worth attending.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, in continuation of the course—*The Incidents that Befell the Pilgrims on the Way to the House Beautiful.*

SIMPLE, EARNEST, FAITHFUL, ELOQUENT preaching of the Gospel, without politics and without sectarianism, EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT, by Rev. Prof. SMYTH, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway. Subject, on the 25th inst.—*Is my Babe in Heaven?*

AFTERNOON PREACHING.—BANK-ST. M. E. Mission, Nos. 107 and 109 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. Preaching Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Preaching SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, by STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday-school Teachers will hold their monthly meeting in St. John's Ind. Meth. Church, on 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for Discussion—*Jesus, the Teacher Sent from God.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the great Life theme, and the near coming of Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. F. L. H. WILLIS WILL SPEAK in First Spiritualist at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject—*There is joy in the presence of the Angels of God over one Sinner that Repenteth.*

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CHURCH.—Preaching at the Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; at 3 P. M. Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, at 7½ in the evening. Strangers and citizens are welcome. All seats are free.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *The Jubilee*; Evening, *The Fall.*

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING. Lecture to workingmen in the EVENING by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening 7½ o'clock.

THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the Holy Scriptures, will be preached in Christ Church on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. T. W. COIT, D. D., of Troy. Subject—*The History of the Canon.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

REV. C. S. PERKINS WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Proceedings of a Meeting of American Citizens, Held October 7, 1864, to Aid the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

We have received the following report of a meeting held at Buenos Ayres Oct. 7, to aid the United States Sanitary Commission:

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock, by the Chairman, Hon. Mr. KIRK, who stated that the meeting was held for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, and called upon them for the same.

Mr. G. B. PERRY, Secretary of the Committee, then read the Report of the Committee named at a meeting of American citizens, residents in Buenos Ayres, held June 20, 1864, to collect funds in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed at your last meeting for the purpose of collecting a fund in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, reports: After a full discussion of the subject, the committee adopted as a basis of their proceedings, to solicit subscriptions from American citizens only, but to have circulars prepared both in English and Spanish, stating the object of the Sanitary Commission, and to receive any voluntary subscriptions which might be made by others.

They are happy to report that the appeal to Americans in behalf of those suffering in support of their Government, has been, in general, well received and responded to, as out of those called upon to contribute, only two have declined to avail themselves of the present opportunity, the first for a long time, which has offered for an expression of general sympathy with our beloved country.

The amount shown by the Treasurer's report, as received from American citizens is $1,544 90 silver, and $19,550 currency.

There has been also a good response, both from residents of the city and country, to the general invitation of the committee, and the amount received from persons of other nationalities is $260 60, silver, and $17,500 currency.

An effort was also made by the committee to reach American residents of the provinces of the Confederation, and the neighboring Republics of Paraguay and Uruguay. This could only be accomplished by addressing, for the first-named, circulars to the different individuals there resident. In Paraguay the Minister Resident of the United States at Asuncion was written to, with a request to coöperate with the committee, and a similar request sent to Dr. PETER BOURSE, at Montevideo. From the latter-named gentleman an immediate response was made, and the labor of Dr. BOURSE, associated with Messrs. CHARLES PARSONS and EDWARD BLYTHE, resulted in adding to the fund the amount of $627, silver. From other parts no reply has been received.

The committee has also to acknowledge the receipt of $2,289, currency, the amount of a voluntary subscription made among the pupils of the various schools by the scholars of the Anglo-Argentine Seminary, under the charge of Mr. NEGROTTO, and take pleasure in calling attention to this praiseworthy effort on the part of the youths mentioned to assist in this work of charity, and also to the pleasant manner in which a committee of the boys called upon the Treasurer to hand him the amount of their contribution.

At the commencement of this enterprise the committee received a communication from several young ladies and gentlemen proposing their services for an amateur dramatic performance, from which it was hoped that a valuable contribution might be made to the proposed fund. These expectations have not been disappointed. As a performance, the success of this is too well known to you to require any notice here; and it remains now only to announce having received the handsome contribution of $20,901, currency. But they feel it a duty to make special mention, without referring to names, of the persons who, amid many discouraging circumstances, adhered to this enterprise from its initiation to its successful completion, and to whose talents and constancy this success was in a great degree due. The interests of the entertainments was materially increased by the generous aid of the Buenos Ayres and Teutonia Glee Clubs, and it is to be observed that the services of both of these clubs was obtained from the general good feeling of the different members, and also noted that this is almost an exceptional instance in which they have been induced to perform for similar occasions.

It was proposed soon after the organization of the committee to obtain a benefit from the opera company, and negotiations were opened with Mr. PESTALARDO, the lessee of the Colon Theatre, for that purpose. It only remains for the committee to bear testimony to the ready manner in which Mr. P. acceded to the request, and to his active endeavors, as well as those of the actual members of the company, to make the whole affair pass off in the best manner. And in this connection they would call attention to the courtesy of Mr. P. in the loan of dresses and other important services for the dramatic entertainment, to which is due the economy of much trouble and expense. The net results of the operatic benefit was $39,259 currency.

The committee would also here mention that it was proposed to give an amateur concert for the benefit of the fund, which was abandoned on account of the large number of calls upon the public for charitable purposes, and the generous manner in which they had patronized the two performances mentioned.

In this connection, a little incident is not to be passed over unnoticed, of a poor widow living in the south end of the city, who desired to subscribe, but was prevented by the entire want of money; but mentioned to one of the committee that in her garden there were several trees, which, if they could be sold, the proceeds should be devoted to this work of charity. Her will was greater than her means, but she did what she could.

A committee of ladies was named to make a collection of lint and bandages and other articles of hospital use. The task assigned them has been well performed, and a box containing the various contributions is now ready for shipment, and will be forwarded by the barque *La Plata*. The contents are as follows: 157 rolls bandages, 2 coats, 1 pair gloves, 65 eye-shades, 7 needle-books, 12 pairs pantaloons, 27 sheets, 14 pairs slippers, 24 towels, 2 bundles compresses, 24 pairs drawers, 24 handkerchiefs, 7½ lbs. lint, 24 pillow-cases, 47 pincushions for nurses, 100 shirts, 40 pairs socks, 2 vests. In the manufacture of these articles but $500 currency was expended from the general fund, the remainder being all contributed to the Ladies' Committee either in materials, time or money.

The Treasurer's report will show the amounts of money on hand ready to be remitted, which, in accordance with the resolution adopted at your last meeting, the committee will send to the Treasurers of the Sanitary Commission, by the French mail of the 12th inst., a bill of exchange for £1,195 1s.

Before closing this report, the committee would mention the kindness received from the proprietors of the *Standard* in printing circulars and inserting the same in their paper free of charge.

It was moved and carried that the reports be accepted.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That in forwarding our contributions for our sick and wounded countrymen who have been called to suffer the misfortunes of war, we hereby express our cordial sympathy with them, and our ardent hopes for a speedy termination of this fearful struggle by a restoration of the Union in its integrity.

Resolved, That a report of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication in the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald*:

The meeting then adjourned.

HENRY S. AYRES, Secretary.

Union State Convention at Frankfort, Ky.

It will be seen, from the following call, that the Union Executive Committee for the State of Kentucky have issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Frankfort on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865, that being the day on which the Legislature of Kentucky will reassemble. All the loyal people of the State are invited, and the call only excludes guerrillas and rebels and their sympathizers.

The following is the call:

STATE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 7, 1864.

To the loyal people of Kentucky:

At the earnest request of a large number of the loyal people of Kentucky, the Union Executive Committee for the State have thought proper to call, and do hereby call, a State Convention of the loyal people of Kentucky, to meet at Frankfort, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1865, for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing the Union party in the State, and to consider such other matters connected with the common good as may be brought before the Convention.

It is hoped that every county in the State will at once hold county meetings and appoint delegates to the State Convention.

THEODORE S. BELL,
JAMES SPEED,
D. S. GOODLOE,
H. SHAW,
W. R. HERVEY,
State Executive Committee.

ENTERTAINMENT TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND COMMODORE WINSLOW.—Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore WINSLOW were entertained on Thursday evening by the members of the Union League Club. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the proceedings were of an exceedingly interesting and agreeable character.

DRY GOODS.

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
The only six-cord cotton manufactured in America.
Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 369 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st., French embroideries to order; initials for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style; silk embroideries and braiding to order; stamping done perfectly.

DRY GOODS.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACKS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, INCLUDING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR.
ALSO, AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

10,000 CHEAP DRESSES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
PUT UP IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND ARRANGED ON THE CENTRE-TABLE, FOR CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, POINTS, CAPES, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREATLY BELOW COST!
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' ELEGANT BREAKFAST ROBES, RICH VALENCIENNES AND MUSLIN WAISTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTH AND POPLIN SUITS, BOYS' OVERCOATS, MISSES' CLOAKS, ETC. CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, INFANTS' RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, ETC., ETC,
COMPLETE OUTFITS IN UNDER-CLOTHING,
READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.,)
Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of
SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
Also, the largest assortment of fine quality
KID GLOVES,
At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.
Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50. ALSO,
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.
Also, will put up several thousand
DRESS PATTERNS,
With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.
SHAWLS
In every variety of quality and price.
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
NO. 858. INDIA GOODS. NO. 858.
Foreign merchandise in the greatest variety, very appropriate presents, especially for the approaching
HOLIDAYS,
for Americans, Europeans and Cubans, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
This stock comprises curiosities, novelties, and useful and fashionable articles, calculated to please sensible people, antiquarians, virtuoso and others, who are welcome to inspect for themselves this most peculiar assortment of goods that is to be found.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT FIFTY EIGHT (858) BROADWAY.
Just opened, unique French fans at every price; Chinese ditto; Indian Bird fans; Shaker fancy work and American Indian articles. INDIA GOODS sold on commission, or purchased for cash.
A Catalogue can be procured at the store or per mail.
NOTICE—The store will remain open evenings to January 1st.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Just received, per last steamer, viz.:
Real India and French camel's hair shawls, cloth, silk and velvet cloaks; Russia sable, mink and ermine capes, collars, muffs, cuffs, &c.
Paris patterns silk and satin dresses; Brussels point lace shawls, sets, handkerchiefs, &c., forming the most splendid assortment of rich, rare and choice novelties offered this season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV.,
New SILKS for the Holidays.
New CLOAKS for the Holidays.
New SHAWLS for the Holidays.
New FRENCH MERINOS for the Holidays.
New POPLINS and OTTOMANS for the Holidays.
New DRESS GOODS for the Holidays.
New DELAINES and PRINTS for the Holidays.
New LACE CURTAINS for the Holidays.
New CARPETS for the Holidays.
All from the late auction sales at low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished all their
POPULAR STOCKS
with an extensive variety of novelties in dress goods from 40 cents per yard upward. Offering extraordinary inducements to parties selecting
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

MACHINE NEEDLES.
HAND NEEDLES.
BARTLETT'S Needle Factory, No. 442 Broadway.
HACKLE PINS,
GILL PINS, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF COTTON GOODS, bought at the lowest cash figures, three months since, are offered at great bargains—less than the wholesale prices. Good White and Brown Muslins at 40 cents; extra at 45 and 50 cents. Dark Prints, fast colors, 31¼ cents. 4-4 Shaker Flannel, 62½ cents. A full assortment of Black Alpacas at 62½c., 75c., 87½c., and $1—all decidedly cheap. FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 273 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

INDIA SHAWLS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, in Long and Square, including several of unusually superb quality. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., three doors below Amity-st.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOLLIDAY AND OPERA BONNETS,
WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN
TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.
CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.
NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
OFFICERS:
President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New-York.
Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New-York.
JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., Gen'l Resident Superintendent.
Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, N. Y.
DIRECTORS:
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New-York.
EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New-York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., N. York.
ITS LANDS ARE PUT INTO THE COMPANY AT the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known for oil-bearing territory, and forms its
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - - $5,000,000
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL BORING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents,
L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.
W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on an after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age; I would like a situation where by a strict attention to business, I can make it of advantage to my employer and myself; I am temperate, of fair business habits, and always try to succeed in what I undertake. If any party is in want of such a person, I will call on them, if they will leave or send their address to HOWARD, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

KNOX COUNTY, OHIO.—ALL OVER DUE coupons on bonds issued by Knox County, Ohio, to stockholders in the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America, in the city of New-York, within twenty days.
DEC. 15, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 8, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 3d TUESDAY of January next, opening at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL..........................$500,000
100,000 SHARES, Par value, $5 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3 PER SHARE.
OFFICERS:
President, HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
Sec and Treas., CHARLES L. WHEELER, Boston.
Asst.-Treas., THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, New-York.
Transfer Agent, THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, New-York,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
HENRY LAMBERT,
CHARLES L. WHEELER,
WM. F. MATCHETT.
TRUSTEES:
HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
WM. F. MATCHETT, Boston.
CHARLES L. WHEELER, Boston.
THOMAS BOND, New-York.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
HENRY MILLS, New-York.
HENRY K. THOMAE, New-York.
Offices of the Company No. 60 State-st., Boston; No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
The property of this Company consists of 205 acres of Petroleum Oil Lands, in fee simple, and are located on Horse Neck Creek, Pleasant County, Western Virginia, in the centre of the best oil producing portion of this district.
Several wells adjoining this valuable property are yielding large quantities of oil, which fact alone is sufficient to recommend it to those desirous of making a safe and profitable investment.
This Company have also an interest in two leases near the above lands, which contains five wells, two of which are now producing oil, and the other three are nearly completed; also an interest in wells on the celebrated Oil Creek and Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn.
The present production of oil to this Company is thirty-two barrels per day. Six new wells are now going down on the property of this Company. One new well struck since the property was selected, is yielding twenty barrels, and is increasing; three of the other wells are nearly down, and will very soon be ready to test. The Company are confident that the production of their lands will be very largely increased at a very early day. Preparations are being made to put down several additional wells, an ample Working Cash Capital being provided for that purpose.
2 PER CENT. PER MONTH is guaranteed upon the subscription price. First dividend payable Jan. 20.
The different properties of this Company have been selected with great care by competent judges, well acquainted with the oil districts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. A committee selected by a large number of the subscribers to the stock have also visited and thoroughly examine dthis property, and fully reported on the same.
A limited amount of Stock is offered at the subscription price.
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE MADE AT THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
THOMAS J. LEE & CO., No. 60 State-st., Boston.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS, No. 71 Broadway, (Room No. 29,) New-York.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.
We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec 7, 1864.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.
SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS AND TRADER'S INS. CO., No. 100 Broadway, Dec. 3, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of the third class will be held at the office of this company on TUESDAY, Dec. 20. Polls open from 11 to 12 o'clock.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OCEANIC PETROLEUM COMPANY
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock ($2,000,000) will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, on the 20th inst., from the earnings of the Company to the 1st December. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1864.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 5.
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.
By order of the Board. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan. 4, 1865. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant.
JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after Monday, the 19th instant. By order of the Board,
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Eastern share holders will receive their dividend at the Transfer Agency Office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.
J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.
Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Emma Henry*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; And whereas the substance of the said information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on the 8th day of December, 1864, on the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 34° 13', north longitude 76° 43' west, by the U. S. steamer *Cherokee*, Act.-Vol. Lieut. Wm. E. Dennison, U. S. Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York. And praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer her tackle, &c. and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney, &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Vixen*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on or about the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Commander Stephen D. Trenchard, United States Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition, under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 27th day of December, inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, U. S. District Attorney, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission business, in Stocks, Bonds, and Government Securities, under the firm of
NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
and have taken the offices No. 17 William-st.
A. G. NORWOOD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864. JOHN F. LOCKWOOD.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

PRINTING.

STEAM PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.—G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., and No. 119 Fulton-st. All kinds of Printing cheap for cash.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 11.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 11," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Nov. 29, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 11," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
November, 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders are to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1..............................$100,000
On Route No. 2..............................200,000
On Route No. 3..............................60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2," or "3," as the case may be; and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the respective offices of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City and Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in either city, at the option of the contractors:

200,000 Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of Blankets of either American or English manufacture, but must be, in all respects, equal to the Army Standard, at the respective Depots where they are to be delivered.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he, or they, will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and those for New-York should be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, New-York City, and those for Philadelphia should be addressed to Col. HERMAN BIGGS, Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 2 Bridge-st., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE indorsed PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying "COOKED RATIONS" for six months from Jan. 1, 1865, (or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war and not otherwise provided for.

The ration will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required, in accordance with the army ration, as follows: Four pounds of soap and one and one-quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidder must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Names of Guarantors. } ________________

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. H. MOORE, Captain and C. S. V.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Ast. Quartermaster.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, matresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.......3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE........3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUROPE.........(Afloat)....900-horse power
FRANCE.........(Afloat)....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.......(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine).............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)...........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis.............Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR......Nelson......Wednesday, Dec. 21.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, ——
EVENING STAR.......Bell.........Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.......Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR......Nelson......Saturday, Jan. 21.
EVENING STAR.......Bell.........Saturday, Feb. 4.
DAY STAR.......(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The MORNING STAR will call at Havana to land passengers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........................65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT. THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LIBERTY,
built expressly for this trade,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, North River, for the above port,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.
The next trip will be on Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Dec. 23........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
Jan. 4.........NORTH STAR............WILSON.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13........COSTA RICA.........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau.................................$45
Passage money to Havana.................................50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States mail steamship
CREOLE.
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at three o'clock P.M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.
THE STEAMSHIP SAXON,
LAVENDER, Master,
will leave Pier No. 6 East River, MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK.............SATURDAY..........Dec. 24
KANGAROO.................SATURDAY..........Dec. 31
CITY OF LONDON...........SATURDAY..........Jan. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, at greatly reduced rates this trip. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, the elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, Capt. D. S. BABCOCK.

First Cabin, Saloon, and Deck Rooms, $325; First Cabin, Between Deck Rooms, $300; Second Cabin, open berth, $225; Third Cabin, forward berth, $125. Children 5 to 12 years, one-half rates; Children under 6 years, one-quarter rates. Fifty pounds baggage free; extra baggage 10 cents a pound.

This is the shortest route to San Francisco, by 750 miles. There is no charge for meals on the Transit, and it is the only line offering these greatly reduced rates.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

After this date, the regular opposition sailing day will be the 20th of every month.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, BARTON, Master, will succeed the MORO CASTLE, and leave on December 28.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY
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NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

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COTTON AND SUGAR PLANTATION.—The advertiser worked successfully, last season, a plantation on the Mississippi River; will leave in a few days to resume; will accept a partner with capital. Apply, for one week, at the Howard Hotel, from 1 to 3.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.
THERE IS NO EBB TO THE TIDE
OF
AMUSEMENT SEEKERS,
PROCLAIMING THE UNVARYING POPULARITY
OF THIS
MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL RESORT.
For months the
UTMOST EFFORT AND PRODIGAL OUTLAY
has been made to provide attraction
FOR THE HOLIDAY-SEASON,
THAT
PARENTS AND CHILDREN
may feast the eye and gratify the mind.
WEEK OF UNRIVALED NOVELTIES.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.
MORNING AT 11.
A MAGNIFICENT MOVING PANORAMA,
2,000 feet long, elaborately representing
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS IN LILLIPUT.
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
in their Customs, War Dances, &c.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
AFTERNOON, AT 3,
The great tragic Drama of
DEBORAH;
Or, A JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONGS.
EVENING AT 7½.
The romantic play entitled
LINDA DE CHAMOUNI.
Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, &c., &c., appear.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
the amusing Comedietta, in two acts,
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS,
and the great American Comedy of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
W. B. HARRISON, the celebrated Extemporaneous Singer, in Hits at the Times and People.
TONY DENIER..........in..........COMIC DANCE
A GREAT ARRAY OF LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON,
THREE GIANTS, 24 FEET HIGH.
TWO DWARFS, 18 POUNDS EACH.
GRAND AQUARIA—OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS first introduced into America by P. T. BARNUM, Esq., LIVING OTTERS, KANGAROOS, PORCUPINES, and a MENAGERIE of fifty other living animals not to be seen elsewhere.
SPLENDID FRENCH MOVING AUTOMATA,
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
and a million other curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.
Will be produced MONDAY, Dec. 26, A GRAND HOLIDAY SPECTACULAR MUSICAL FAIRY ROMANCE, with new, novel, gorgeous and costly scenery, wardrobe, properties, music, processions, dances and mechanical effects.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1864,
MON. ETOILE.
Comedy in 1 act, by Scribe,
LA POUDRE AUX YEUX,
Comedy in 2 acts, by Labiche.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets, five for One Dollar.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, NO. 756 BROADWAY, containing a choice collection of Oil-Paintings by Artists of the Dusseldorf and other schools. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

LECTURES.

ORATION.
Subject—*Genius of America.*
BY
EDWIN NOYES COLT, Jr.
Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1864.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at Root & Anthony's, No. 16 Nassau-st.; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Swayne's, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Holmes', 4th-st., Williamsburgh; *Times* Office, and at the hall that evening.

PROF. DOREMUS

Will give the FOURTH and FIFTH LECTURES of his course on PNEUMATIC CHEMISTRY, with BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 19 and 21. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A SOLITAIRE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND Ring, $5; a cluster ring, $7; a pair solitaire knobs, $5; pair cluster knobs, $7 50; ladies' set, pin and knobs, $18, all beautifully enameled; solid 18-carat gold. Must be seen to be appreciated. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA DIAMOND JEWELRY—New designs, with the new style double-tinted stones, made expressly for the holidays, set in solid 18-carat gold, as brilliant as the real diamond, and one quarter the price. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

CHEAP PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—An immense stock of fine plated jewelry, 50,000 different patterns, pins, brooches, sleeve buttons, scarf-pins, vest chains, lockets, chatelaines, bracelets and other articles from 50c. upward. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—AN ELEGANT stock of Ladies' fine Gold Hunting Case Watches, as low as $60 in greenbacks; enameled cases for $75; Silver Watches for boys, at $20; heavy case levers, $25. All warranted for correct time.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—FANCY GOODS' Brierwood and Meerchaum pipes, portmonnaies, cigar-cases, silver-plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, all from auction, at half the original price.
ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY
AND
DIAMOND GOODS,
HERRING'S LARGE JEWELRY SAFE,
COUNTERS, TABLES, DESKS, &c.,
THE STOCK OF
T. BR. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway,

who is retiring from this branch of his business. The stock consists in part of American, Swiss and English fine gold watches, in hunting, magic and open face cases, fine gold anchors levers and cylinders, enameled and diamond set; also, silver watches, all varieties; also, superb diamond, opal, enameled and pearl jewelry, cluster and single stone diamond rings and pins, stone cameos, carbuncle, amethyst, blood-stone, topaz and other seal rings, gold scale and solid do., fine sets coral, pearl and opal pins and ear-knobs, studs and sleeve-buttons of every style.

Gold Vest Guard and Fob Chains, elegant Chatelaine Chains, Chain Hooks, and a very large assortment of other fine jewelry.

Also, a large
HERRING'S SAFE,
to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21st and 22d, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., each day.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the Trade and purchasers generally, and their attention is respectfully solicited, as the sale is peremptory, and without any reserve whatever.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, from store No. 9 South William-st., cargo of schooner BADGER, 34 bales UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

THOS. W. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
MESSRS. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER would call attention to the beautiful collection of oil paintings by modern American and European artists, now on exhibition free, at Snedecor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, being the entire private collection of W. Hatfield, Esq.

They will be sold at auction on the evening of THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF MORGAN TROTTING STALLION and blooded horse will come off MONDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at Mansion stables, 42d-st. Also, two bays, very fine, fast, young trotters.

MEDICAL.

SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, fever sores, tumors, cancers, and all skin diseases of a private and confidential nature speedily cured. Dr. STRINGER & CO., offices No. 377 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1, from 2½ P. M. to 6. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THE MORGAN TROTTING stallion and blooded horse continued to MONDAY at 2½ o'clock, in front of mansion stables, 42d-st. Also two bays warranted to present owner to trot in 2:36 and 2:40 respectively, and sound and gentle.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA SEASON.
Director..............................MAX MARETZEK
LAST NIGHT OF DON SEBASTIAN.

NOTICE.—The Director begs to announce, in order to accommodate those who were unable to obtain seats, or even standing-room, on Wednesday last, another representation of this grand opera.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock.
TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Positively last night of the grand Spectacular Opera
DON SEBASTIAN. DON SEBASTIAN,
in the most gorgeous style,
with entirely new scenery, new and brilliant costumes, properties and stage effects.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
and the following most complete cast:

ZAIDA, (the African)..........CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN, (King of Portugal)......MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS, (the Poet)......................BELLINI
GIOVANNI, (Grand Inquisitor)..............SUSINI
ABADIALOS, (an Arab Chief)................LORINI
Conductor..................Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

The incidental ballet will be executed by Mlle. ERNESTINE and Mlle. AURIOL.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21,
FIRST NIGHTS OF THE BRILLIANT OPERA OF
FRA DIAVOLO,

which its illustrious author, Auber, has lately adapted for the Italian stage by transforming the tedious prose portions into melodious recitatives, and adding to the opera no less than five new vocal pieces and an incidental ballet, thereby investing this sparkling composition with all the attractive features of an entirely new opera.

EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on this evening, and every evening until further notice, Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in his great role of Hamlet, a character in which he is universally acknowledged, in the language of the *Daily Times*, "to have no living equal." This play is the first of a series of representations to be produced under Mr. Booth's immediate direction, in which the effort, that has already found such cheering sympathy, will be continued to place each play upon the stage in a style combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. Hamlet has been in active preparation for upward of three months, under the stage management of Mr. J. G. Hanly, and no expense or labor has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play in the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art.

The scenery, music, costumes, properties and machinery are entirely new, and to give a perfect completeness to the cast, engagements have been made with MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., one of the most gifted actresses who ever graced the stage; MR. EDWIN VARREY, C. KEMBLE MASON, the eminent comedian, THOMAS PLACIDE, who appear nightly in conjunction with Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Chester, Messrs. G. H. Andrews, C. Walcott, J. G. Hanley, E. Eberle, C. W. Chester, O. S. Fawcett, Duell, Burroughs, Burgess, &c. Doors open at 6¾. Commence at 7¼, precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT,
GIVEN BY THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION, ON
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 24,
In which the most distinguished artists will assist.
TICKET-OFFICES,
No. 233 BROADWAY,
AND
No. 544 BROADWAY,
NOW OPEN.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Each purchaser of which secures a present ranging in value from $1 to $500.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19,
and every evening during the week.
GRAND MATINEE ON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK
OF THE UNRIVALED EQUESTRIENNE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
the greatest living exponent of the "Haute Ecole" of menage and barebacked horsemanship—who will appear with her celebrated menage horses
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE,
in her lessons of Central Park Equestrianism, which
AFFORD INSTRUCTION, AND DELIGHT
THE FASHIONABLE WORLD OF NEW-YORK.
SECOND WEEK OF M. VERRECKE,
in his unapproachable feats on the Trapeze.
YOUNG STICKNEY, THE BRILLIANT RIDER,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
THE QUEEN OF THE TIGHT-ROPE,
LE PETITE GIORGA,
in his great act with Francois Seagrist.
NEW GRAND ENTREE OF STAR RIDERS,
GRAND LEAPING ACTS,
THREE DOUBLE SOMERSAULT THROWERS,
AND ALL THE ARTISTS.

NOTICE.—The grand comic Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUEBEARD, which has been months in progress, will be produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations and magical tricks and transformations, on Monday, Dec. 26—the extensive character of the preparations, and the necessity of continuous rehearsals, compelling the postponement of its production to that evening, when it will be brought out with
UNPRECEDENTED SPLENDOR.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

BOOK-KEEPING
AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS
AT THE
PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 516 Broadway.
Established and conducted by C. C. MARSH, author of the popular works on Book-keeping. Circulars, with terms and hours for private lessons, on application.

LADIES WHOSE EDUCATION HAVE been neglected can obtain thorough and private instruction in any of the English branches, especially composition and penmanship, from an experienced lady teacher, who has a couple of hours disengaged, by addressing, with name and residence, Mrs. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Those only who enter their names prior to the holidays will be received at half price for the term ensuing. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 136 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 36th-st.

TEACHERS.

A CARD.—MR. EDWARD BARRY, WHO HAS been my principal assistant in classics during the past nine years, will henceforth devote himself entirely to private tuition. I cordially recommend him as a thorough and accomplished teacher. He will be found, for the present, at my school, No. 212 5th-av.
GEORGE C. ANTHON.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO HAS CONsiderable experience in teaching, is desirous to obtain a few pupils to instruct in the French language, history, literature and elocution. Her method is on the most approved Parisian system. Address Madame A. O. D., No. 90 East 17th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess. Her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

A PRIVATE TUTOR—A GRADUATE OF Harvard College—would give private instruction in the classics, mathematics or English branches, in this city or Brooklyn. Highest references given. Address, "Harvard," Box No. 137, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY WELL CAPABLE TO teach the English branches and music. Inquire at No. 66 Hammond-st., near Bleecker-st.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—One first floor on the avenue to let; front room 21x24, rear room 14x18, communicating with two clothes-closets, bath-room, &c., adjoining. The fine parlors on 24th-st. will be let to a family who have no small children, on favorable terms. Also, accommodations for man and wife from $25 to $75 per week. Board $3 per day.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS SHOULD BE sent by the Harnden Express, No. 65 Broadway, as they have unsurpassed facilities for forwarding to any address—North, South, East or West.

They will send wagons for goods if word is sent (by mail or otherwise) to their office, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

SMALL AMERICAN FLAGS, TEN SIZES—CHRISTMAS FLAGS, etc., for CHRISTMAS TREES, DECORATIONS, and CELEBRATIONS, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Label Establishment, No. 150 Duane-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A GREAT SENSATION.—WHO HAS NOT heard of the celebrated and beautiful young gipsy palmist at No. 14½ Crosby-st., near Grand.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN AT PORTLAND.

Earl Russell Replies to the Rebel Manifesto.

He Expresses Equal Friendship for the North and the South.

Meeting of English Northern Sympathizers Broken Up by a Mob.

The Federal Troops to be Withdrawn from Holstein.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 17.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Londonderry on the 2d inst., arrived at this port this evening. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of November.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on Nov. 30.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 1st inst.

Earl RUSSELL had replied to the recent manifesto of the Confederate Congress, expressing equal friendship for the North and South, deploring the war, and pledging England to a strict neutrality.

The London *Times* thinks that Mr. LINCOLN will make some attempts to close the war by negotiation.

The Federal troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Holstein, under a demand from Prussia.

The recently established law in Venetia is abolished.

A meeting was held at Bristol to celebrate Mr. LINCOLN's reëlection to the Presidency. Cheers were given for JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. LEE, and groans for GRANT, BUTLER and LINCOLN. A rush was then made for the platform and the speakers driven away from it. The police finally cleared the room.

Dr. WINSLOW, American Missionary, had died at the Cape of Good Hope.

The *North American*, on entering the River Mersey, sunk a brig, escaping with but slight damage to herself.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Lincoln's Re-election, and the Comments upon it—Infamous Misrepresentations of the French Press—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

The reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN has provoked some singular commentaries in the French press. The *Patrie* says that Mr. LINCOLN not having received the votes of one-half of all the thirty-six States of the Union—this news it receives from the London *Times*—it becomes a question whether the European Governments will acknowledge him as President for the next four years! This paper thinks, also, that the Democratic party is going to contest the election, on the ground of its having been carried by fraud. It was this same *Patrie* which called the Mexicans who resisted the march of the French army at Puebla, "insurgents," and we are prepared now to see it recommend the French Government to appoint agents to go to the United States to see that our election officers hereafter conduct things fairly!

The *France* says that the election was illegally conducted, and is not binding; that it can be and probably will be annulled, but at least resisted; that the Western States, which are the most dissatisfied with the result, are organizing for a formidable resistance to it! This paper adds: "Grave interior troubles are therefore expected, which will more than counterbalance the success of the Republicans at the polls. Nevertheless, allowance must be made for the singularity of the American character, which often betrays the best-founded hopes and expectations."

This paper has so constantly and positively assured its readers that the war was unpopular in the North, that the peace party would carry the election for President, and that the independence of the South would immediately follow, that it can now find no better escape than the assumed singular character of the Americans, which baffles the best-founded calculations. And yet, in another column, the same paper talks of the great tenacity of the American people on all fundamental principles!

The West, as you perceive, is the standing scapegoat of these Secession prints. It makes no difference to them that the West has made and is ready to make with enthusiasm more sacrifice for the preservation of the Union than any other section, that its armies have struck the heaviest blows at the rebellion, and that it casts the heaviest vote for Mr. LINCOLN and the war; the idea that the West is always ready to resist and to set up for itself has been so well inculcated into the minds of these foreign Secessionists, that it is made to serve on all occasions as the last and most conclusive argument in favor of the speedy disintegration of what remains of the Union.

The *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, the twin ministerial and Secessionist papers, affect to hide their disappointment under a cloud of "glittering generalities," which allow "sour grapes" to penetrate through every line. The *Charivari* likens the tone of these two papers on this question to that of a man who has had his new hat smashed on his head, and who tries to make the crowd believe he considers it an excellent joke, because he expected it.

None of the French papers, however, have attempted to imitate those of London in the vulgarity and violence of their abuse of Mr. LINCOLN. The Secessionist papers of Paris even speak of the indecent language of certain London papers with astonishment. And thus we have the humiliating spectacle of a common enemy of the Anglo-Saxon race reproving one branch of that race for its indecent language toward the other.

The empty howl about recognition has been again started in the rebel papers of Paris and London. You will not be deceived any more by this than by the previous one of the same kind, and proceeding from the same source. It will serve the ends of our enemies for a moment in covering up the defeat of their candidate for President; but, on the other hand, the secession agents are making use of this, as of every other argument which falls in their way, to convince the European States of the necessity and propriety of an intervention. They pretend that the election of Mr. LINCOLN insures four years more of bloody and useless war, and that the South having amply proved its capability of maintaining itself as a nation, the European Powers ought to intervene, not only by right, but in the higher interest of humanity.

An example occurred to-day of the way in which the secession agents manipulate the press so as to prepare public opinion for an intervention. The Havas Telegraphic Agency, which is operated entirely in the interest of the rebellion, and which, by its sort of official position is enabled to do us immense harm every day, sends through to the continental press every other day about a half a column of ingeniously arranged but most outrageous misrepresentations of the Union cause. These lengthy dispatches, which are often argumentative, and which are dated sometimes at London and sometimes at New-York, are published in all the official and ministerial papers, because these are opposed to us, and thus obtain an additional semblance of authenticity. Yesterday the London *Globe* published a ministerial article, which is accepted as official, declaring that it is untrue as stated in the continental papers that England is going to disarm. The Havas agency thereupon sent through to the European press last night a long dispatch in which the public are given to understand that the official *Globe* has declared that "England is not going to disarm *on account of the menacing attitude of the United States*;" and yet the *Globe* never once printed the word United States, and did not even hint that that was the reason for maintaining her present armed condition. All the secession press of Paris this morning, however, accepted this declaration of the Havas Agency as true, and to-day the telegraph will carry the statement to all the capitals of Europe that on account of the danger of a war between England and the United States, England has refused to disarm.

The circular of the three rebel Commissioners in Europe, addressed to M. DROUYN D'LHUYS, has just been published here, and the rebel papers, as if some hope were to be drawn from this fact, do not fail to put great emphasis on the fact that Mr. SLIDELL delivered the document in person to the Foreign Minister—as if a man of Mr. SLIDELL's position could not see M. DROUYN D'LHUYS when he pleased.

Most of the papers, at least all the rebel papers, have published the dispatch of Gen. WEBB to the Brazilian Government, and generally express the belief that the act of the *Wachusett* will be repudiated. These same papers appear to be pleased over the growling of the English press at Gen. WEBB's hits at England.

Would you like to know how much interest was taken abroad in the Presidentiall election? I learn that one house here sent to another house in New-York three weeks before the election, the sum of *one hundred millions of francs* to be used in manipulating the money market, so as to embarrass the Government and control the election. The Government at Washington knows of this fact.

The American Chapel in the Rue de Berry, was crowded yesterday to hear an able Thanksgiving sermon from the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND.

Dr. J. MARION SIMS, of the Woman's Hospital, New-York, has just received from the Emperor the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, for the important improvements he has introduced into surgery. The many friends of the doctor will be pleased to hear of this high recognition of his merits as a surgeon.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election—Speech of Mr. Cobden—The Florida—British Feeling About the War—England to Disarm—The Imperial Panacea—A Move for Ireland—No News and the Consequence.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

The news of the overwhelming defeat of the MCCLELLAN War and Peace, Union and Disunion party has not surprised anybody here. The friends of the North and of the South are equally satisfied. The South has got accustomed to the Administration, and has no special need of "a more vigorous prosecution of the war," under a new President. The impression is that the war must now go on for four years longer, unless one party or the other shall become exhausted. No one looks for exhaustion in the North, and it remains simply a question of the power of the South to keep up its resistance.

Mr. COBDEN, whose speech to his constituents fills a page of the London *Times*, believes in the success of the North as fully as Mr. LINCOLN. He holds the Southern States had no more right to rebel against the Federal Government, or to withdraw from the Union, than Kent and Essex would have to separate from the rest of England, and hold the mouth of the Thames, as the South attempted to hold the mouth of the Mississippi. Mr. COBDEN has been a peace man, and he is still in favor of peace in Europe, but he is not the less in favor of the war in America, and if Scotland or Ireland, or any portion of this great British Empire should attempt to separate itself from the remainder, Mr. COBDEN would go as far as any other man to save the integrity of the nation.

I fear we are to be disappointed about the *Florida*. It was hoped that the Government at Washington would adopt the action of the *Wachusetts*. But Gen. WEBB has apologized, and pledged his Government to make reparation, as far as reparation can be made, for what he considers an act of piracy and murder. The English think Gen. WEBB might have been less explicit. An English diplomatist would have given some general expressions of good will, and waited for instructions. As to the British Government, it is in a tight place. It cannot very violently condemn an act such as it never hesitated to commit in times past, and such as it would commit to-morrow under the pressure of a strong need. I do not imagine that England would cut, say, an Irish-American cruiser out of Cherbourg, but that one of her ships-of-war would take such a vessel as the *Florida*, under similar circumstances, out of a Chinese or Japanese harbor, I have no doubt whatever. The English are not overburdened with scruples, but they can see the absurdity of violently condemning what they have done and may do again in like circumstances.

The conviction that the war must go on for several years—for an indefinite and not easily determined period—is not, on the whole, unsatisfactory to us here. Business has adjusted itself to the war conditions. Commerce, and especially the shipping interest, flourishes. A sudden peace would derange everything. There would be panic and ruin if cotton were to fall. The pressure of pauperism in Lancashire varies with the season; but it is borne with less difficulty than would be the shock of a general fall of prices. There are, no doubt, sentimental objections to war and slaughter, but when BRIGHT and COBDEN give their approval to a war, the great body of the British people are not likely to have any very strong objections. They profess their sorrow; they call it dreadful; they are sore afflicted at its barbarities and atrocities, but there is a compensation in being able to say, "See what your precious democracy has come to!" To this taunt there is now an answer, furnished by the late election, which cannot be got over. It was believed and hoped that the election would be attended and followed by disorders, outbreaks, and perhaps new insurrections and revolutions. These hopes are all disappointed. So we, on this side, sit down in sullen content and see the war go on, persisting, however, in the common belief that the South cannot be subjugated, and that the longer the effort continues the more sure will be the ruin of the Great Republic.

The most interesting topic in England to-day is the proposed reduction in national expenditure. Mr. GLADSTONE, who means to be Prime Minister, will bring in a reformed budget, with a reduction of eight or ten millions. This must be saved chiefly on army and navy. And why not? England will not fight, except in self-defence, and the volunteers are enough for that. So Mr. "Tom Brown" HUGHES, who is a Colonel of volunteers, has got a $5,000 place in the war office, and the regular army and navy can be disbanded, and their cost saved to the nation, ruled by GLADSTONE, COBDEN, and BRIGHT, on free trade principles and strict nonintervention. If the Emperor, the Czar, and other continental potentates will agree to the nonintervention and self-defence principle, there will be a general disarming in Europe, diminution of taxation, peace and plenty. This may be settled at the Congress of Paris, which the Emperor still means to hold. When Europe agrees to disarm and keep the peace, an invitation will be sent to America to join the party. The Emperor's proposition will be to declare an armistice, withdraw fleets and armies, and invite the people of each State to decide its future status by the votes of the people. When a man takes a medicine and gets well, he wants everybody to take his medicine. The Emperor has tried voting in France, and it made him Emperor. He recommended it in Italy, and it did a great deal for Victor EMANUEL. It added Nice and Savoy to France. The Emperor believes in the ballot-box. It is his grand specific—his panacea—and he wants you to try it over there. And you might try it just to please him. Try it on South Carolina, say. If they vote to come back into the Union, well and good. If they vote to still keep out of it, all you have to do is to drive them into the Gulf. The medicine may not cure, but it can do no harm, and is worth trying. If the Union can be restored by voting, well and good; if not, there are still bayonets and artillery.

Ireland, having been largely drained of men, is now to be drained of her surplus water. Sir ROBERT PEEL means to do something for his officially adopted country. He has promised to use all his influence to get Parliament to advance a few millions for the thorough drainage of the land. Nothing in Ireland struck me more forcibly than the need of such works. There are millions of acres lying waste, which need only thorough drainage to become highly productive, and I cannot see a more legitimate work for a Government than the improvement of agriculture. Good drainage would make Ireland a garden of fertility and beauty, but it is a great work and requires a large capital to be invested. The land is so situated that a single proprietor, in most cases, cannot drain his estate, even if he had the money. The works must be on a large scale, and extend over large areas. It is said that security in Ireland would bring prosperity. I am of opinion that prosperity would bring security. What is wanted for Ireland, as for every country and people, is justice. Justice to Ireland is the removal of injuries and the reparation, as far as possible, of the wrongs of centuries of misrule.

Of news, there is very little, except the nastiness of criminal and divorce courts, quite unfit for publication. Our Paris correspondents for the London press, who are obliged to furnish a certain amount of matter every day, in the absence of news, give us either old stories or new statistics. I am too near the end of my page for either. Mr. SALA is almost the only newspaper correspondent who can write an indefinite quantity on no subject whatever. As for me—when the ammunition gives out, I stop firing.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. COBDEN'S SPEECH AT ROCHDALE.

After some general remarks on the state of Europe, and a brief review of the civil convulsions of England, Mr. COBDEN proceeded as follows:

In beginning a struggle of far more gigantic proportions than all those to which I have alluded, which the parties knew would convulse the peaceful district, have they put forth any programme? I know the men, and I know that no one is more competent to write such a programme than JEFFERSON DAVIS. He could write it out as well as THOS. JEFFERSON and the declaration of 1776. But why is there no such declaration? Because they have but the grievance they want to consolidate, perpetuate and extend—slavery; but they cannot do it. But, instead of taking a straightforward course, what do they constantly say? These eminent men—eminent, I mean, for their intellect, who would so well state their case if they dared to speak the truth—what do they say? Leave us alone; all we want is to be left alone. That is the reason why the Conservative Governments of Europe and so large a portion of the upper classes in England have consented to back the insurrection. Now, how would they feel if Essex and Kent, having been beaten on the subject of the corn laws, had chosen to set up Kent, and Essex, and East Anglia, right across the Thames, as the Secessionists have sought to attempt to cut off Louisiana from the Mississippi, and if they had said, "We want to be left alone." Why, can any Government be carried on if a section of the people, when they are beaten at the poll at a peaceful election, be allowed to secede? I ask where is the Conservative among the governing class of the country? I come to the conclusion that after all there is more Conservatism among the Democracy. We have heard news from America lately which I confess has struck me as being one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world. *You have 23,000,000 or 24,000,000 of people, spreading over territory some thousands of miles square, exercising on one day the right of suffrage upon a question respecting which currents of blood are flowing. And you see the result of that peaceful election given without so much tumult as I have seen in that dirty little village of Calne, or that little town of Kidderminster.* That is an event that humanity may be proud of, and it is not the subject for any political party to exult over or scowl over. A people who can do that, have given to the world a spectacle such as was never before presented by any other people. * * * Now, with regard to the issue itself, I told you two years ago that I did not believe that I should live to see two independent States on that continent of North America. I have repeated that assertion since, and I now come to confirm that opinion, but with far more emphasis than I have ever expressed before. *I do not believe that that country in my day will ever be separated. I look upon the geographical difficulties in the way of separation to be absolutely insurmountable.* Take the case of the Mississippi, that river with its tributaries flows through 20,000 miles of navigable waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and in order that the United States might have its mouths in their own occupation, that they might have, as it were, the keys of their own doors in their own pockets, they purchased from the first NAPOLEON the State of Louisiana with the money of the old Union for three millions sterling. Well, now, some two or three hundred thousand people could have squatted there. Some English, some French and some Americans have taken into their heads that they will carry off this State and place the mouths of that great river, the outlet of that vast county, in the hands of a foreign State. I have said that it would be far easier for Essex or Kent to carry off the mouths of the Thames and set up an East Anglian kingdom than for Louisiana to carry off the mouths of the Mississippi and set up for an independent State. There are some few hundreds of thousands in the counties of Kent and Essex, but the valley of the Mississippi will become the home of 200,000,000, and this makes it infinitely more impossible that the United States should allow the mouths of the Mississippi to be carried off than that England should suffer the Thames to be taken away. Why should they do so when they can prevent it by the smallest expense, and retain possession of it, for a few gunboats could easily blockade the outlets of that river? Now, I say, that if the geographical features of the country had been looked at by the ruling classes and those who write in the newspapers, they would not have arrived at a conviction of the success of the Southern side. There is a newspaper published in London read by everybody, but I have marveled at the ignorance which it has betrayed of the geographical features of this territory. In one article recently there was a river of 580 miles of internal navigation, to which the largest river in this country is a mere rivulet, and it was made to turn up hill any number of miles into another river, and these two rivers cemented were made to fall into a third river, into which neither really pours a drop of water. Now, there is a real danger in the ignorance of what, for want of a better term, I may call the ruling classes of this country—there is a real danger from their total ignorance of everything relating to America, and you may get into difficulties from this ignorance, which may cost much national dishonor to escape from. If I were a rich man I would endow a professor's chair at Oxford and Cambridge to instruct the undergraduates of those universities in American history. I would undertake to say, and I speak advisedly, that I will take any undergraduate now at Oxford or Cambridge, and bring to him a map of the United States, and ask him to put his finger on Chicago, and I will undertake to say that he does not go within one thousand miles of it. Yet, Chicago is a place of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, from which one to two millions of people in our own country are annually fed. * * *

You know my opinions with respect to the future of America. I don't desire to carry them out, and I should not have said so much if so much had not been said on the other side. I want nothing but neutrality. But if we are to have perfect neutrality on this subject, let us try, for Heaven's sake, to have a little more temper in the discussion of a question for which, happily for us, we are not responsible. I am mute and silenced when I recollect that I have been protesting against war ever since I came into public life, but I have never succeeded in preventing wars all over the world. I could not say to America, "Why do you insist on carrying on this civil war?" I should at once be subject to the reply, "Why do you not take the beam out of your own eye before you take the mote out of ours?" But I fear that the advocates of all these wars, against which I have always been vainly protesting, are now turning up the whites of their eyes, as if they had been Quakers from their birth.

THE ALLEGED FEDERAL ENLISTMENTS.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 28.

In pursuance of directions received from the Home Office, Mr. BATESON, Solicitor, (of the firm of BATESON & ROBINSON,) who has been employed by the Government to prosecute the inquiry into the alleged Federal enlistments, went yesterday on board the *Great Western*. He was accompanied by Mr. Hull, Mr. Squarey, (of the firm of Duncan, Squarey & Blackmore,) who is acting on behalf of the owners of the vessel. Capt. Cunningham, two gentlemen from the office of Messrs. Baring Brothers, Messrs. Tracey and Baldwin, passenger agents, Inspector Povey, of the emigration office, Mr. Hennessey, of the customs, Mr. Dalgleish, Chief Constable of Ashton-under-Lyne, and Mr. Inspector Carlisle.

When the party reached the ship, the passengers were mustered on deck. Mr. BATESON, addressing them, said there was every reason to suspect that their passages had been paid with the idea of enlisting them as soldiers in the Federal army. He was deputed by the Government to explain to them that they were there of their own free will; that they could go on shore if they thought proper; that they need not go to New-York except they pleased, and that they would receive protection if they wished to leave the vessel.

In answer to this, all the passengers on board, with the exception of three, said that they would not go on shore, and that they were determined to go to New-York. Several of the men stated that they had been engaged by Messrs. STARTEN, SHAW & NEWPORT to go to New-York to work in a glasshouse, and that they were to have their passage paid—that they never intended to be enlisted in any army, and that they would take good care not to be so. A great many of the men presented a most miserable appearance, some being without shoes, others without shirts, and all of them in a very ragged condition. Several of them, who appeared to have great influence over their comrades, stated that they had been in the English army and had received their discharge. It was reported to the police that there were in the hold of the vessel a number of bales containing Federal uniforms. At the invitation of Capt. CUNNINGHAM, the officers examined these, but found that they contained only old sails and rags.

One of the men on board told the officers that within the last few days twenty-five laborers from Liverpool had joined the vessel for the purpose of proceeding to New-York, and that they were to get their passage free.

When the tug containing the party from Liverpool was leaving the vessel, the "emigrants" crowded the bulwarks and rigging. They gave three cheers for "Old ABE LINCOLN" and for "The American Union."

The three men who wished to leave the vessel were brought ashore in the tug.

Mr. BATESON and Mr. HULL expressed their thanks to Capt. CUNNINGHAM for the facilities he had afforded them to carry out their inquiries, stating that they had no doubt that beyond the navigating of the ship he had no interest in the matter.

The result of the inquiry was telegraphed immediately to Government.

Seven of the men brought from London still remain in Liverpool. They are in a very destitute state, and one of their number has been seriously ill from the privations he has experienced. They are totally without the means of getting back to their native place or of maintaining themselves here. Yesterday, Maj. GREIG, seeing their destitute condition, kindly ordered them to be supplied with bread and cheese and coffee. It is to be hoped that some of the gentlemen of the town will come forward and provide the means of sending them to their homes as early as possible.

The *Great Western* is still detained in the river.

ILLEGAL ENLISTMENT FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

It may be remembered that two persons named JONES and HIGHATT, were found guilty at the last Liverpool assizes of a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in connection with the manning of the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*. Judgment was, however, suspended, a point of law having been reserved for the opinion of the court above. The men whom the defendants were alleged to have engaged, were put on board the *Georgia* while that vessel was lying off the French coast, and it was contended that no act had been done in this country in contravention of the statute. The case had been once or twice before the Court of Queen's Bench; and on the 23d the counsel for the defence intimated that his clients were willing to submit to a fine of £50. The Attorney-General assented to this proposal, and the court offered no objections to the arrangement. "I hope, however," said the Lord Chief-Justice, "it will be understood that it is not because the fine inflicted is comparatively moderate that we entertain any doubt of the importance of the statute that has been violated, and the necessity of our upholding and inforcing the law as essential to the character and honor of this country. This must not at all be taken as a guide what the court will do on any future occasion, should the law be again violated."

THE PEABODY TRUST.

From the European Times.

About a third of the £150,000 munificently given by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY to the poor of London, has already been invested in buildings and land. The trustees of this fund are: Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister; Lord STANLEY, Sir EMERSON TENNENT, Mr. C. M. LAMPSON and Mr. J. S. MORGAN—and in addition to eligible sites purchased at Shadwell and Bermondsey, they now possess a plot of ground near the upper steamboat pier at Chelsey—which will probably be resold, as not sufficiently spacious for their purposes—four blocks of buildings, rapidly approaching completion, in Green Man's-lane, Islington, and a stately edifice, containing fifty-seven tenements, all occupied, and nine shops in Commercial-street, Spitalfields. The original sum of £150,000 will, it has been estimated, build ten large houses, the income from which will amount to £6,000 per annum; and it is not the least interesting fact connected with Mr. PEABODY's noble gift, that from this source alone the trustees will probably be able to build a new house every two years, and by investing its rental in a like way, make the charity a constantly increasing one.

AN AMERICAN STORY.

The following extraordinary story is told by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*: "A very well known Californian banker some months since thought he should like to undertake a little business on his own account, and quite in a new line; so he fitted up a steamer for the purpose of capturing American vessels and their cargoes. He was, however, suspected, watched, detected, and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. Being well to do in this world, however, he was able to apply that golden key which opens even prison locks. Everything was arranged between him and his guardian; he dressed himself in flannel, tied a small pack—containing certain 'greenbacks,' &c.—on his shoulder, came to the gate, and found that his secret had been discovered and the turnkey sent away. He did not hesitate an instant, but drew a dagger, cut the throat of the jailer, jumped fifteen feet down into the sea, and swam for one hour and a half, till he landed on Jersey shore. He got safe off, and I saw him to-day smoking the very longest cigar I ever beheld as calmly as if nothing had happened."

TOM THUMB AND THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

From the London Morning Post, Nov. 24.

An intimation having been conveyed to TOM THUMB and his family that the Prince and Princess of Wales would be happy to receive them, the "General" and his wife, with her sister, Miss MINNIE WARREN, proceeded to Marlborough House, on Wednesday evening. On arrival at Marlborough House, the party were conducted to the library, where they had an opportunity of seeing many beautiful articles presented to the Princess of Wales on her marriage; but almost before a thorough examination of these interesting objects could be made, the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the apartment, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince ARTHUR. After the formal presentation of their Royal Highnesses had been made, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge entered into conversation with the "General," while the Princess of Wales bestowed much attention on the little infant, who was held in the arms of Mrs. WELLS. Her Royal Highness also conversed with Mrs. STRATTON and her sister, who, as well as the "General," were highly delighted with the affability shown by their Royal Highnesses. The interview lasted for about a quarter of an hour, when the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke of Cambridge and Prince ARTHUR, retired. It is understood that TOM THUMB, who has attained high Masonic honors, will be specially invited to attend a grand lodge next week, under the presidency of the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland.

MEXICAN LETTERS-OF-MARQUE AGAINST FRANCE.

The *Shipping Gazette* has been informed that, according to intelligence received at Nantes, the Mexican President JUAREZ has issued letters-of-marque against France, and that his agents have been employed in Federal ports, procuring and fitting out vessels to act as privateers, the principal object being to waylay the heavy steamers belonging to the Transatlantic Company on the line between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Rebels abroad attempt to discredit the rumored loss of the pirate *Shenandoah*, alleging that at the time she was not near the Desert Islands, where she is said to have been lost.

COMMERCIAL BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 2, via Greencastle.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 32,000 bales, including 14,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was dull, with a decline of 1d. on American. Orleans Middling quoted at 27 1-16d. The market closed firmer on Friday, with sales of 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive; Beef is unsettled under recent arrivals.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2.

CONSOLS closed at 89¼ ex dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 51@52 discount; Erie Railroad, 39@40.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £241,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tribute to Admiral Farragut.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of our leading citizens assembled at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of making such preparations as might be deemed necessary to present an appropriate testimonial to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT as a token of the appreciation of his brilliant naval victories.

MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman of the committee appointed to give a suitable reception to the Admiral, presided, and Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN acted as Secretary.

Mr. TAYLOR, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, remarking that it had been proposed to raise $50,000, with the object of presenting the Admiral with a suitable and substantial testimonial in behalf of the city.

Judge COWLES and A. A. LOW then addressed the meeting, after which a gentleman suggested that the sum intended to be raised should be increased to $100,000, and the meeting approved of the suggestion.

The names of the following gentlemen were then put down, at their request, for the annexed subscriptions:

John C. Green	$1,000	X. Y.	$250
J. J. Cisco	250	C. H. Marshall	500
J. J. Astor	500	George Smith	500
M. H. Grinnell	500	M. O. Roberts	500
P. Spofford	500	Phelps, Dodge & Co.	500
J. J. Crane	500	M. Taylor & Co.	1,000
R. Schell	500	John T. Johnston	500
W. H. Webb	500	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	500
C. K. Garvin	509		
Francis Skiddy	500	Keese & Carman	250
D. Groesbeck & Co.	250	Thomas Worth	100
M. H. Levine	250	Clark, Dodge & Co.	500
Henry Parish	250	E. Ketchum	100
J. W. Lewis	100	Fearing & Dalton	100
John A. Stewart	100	H. T. Morgan	100
W. T. Blodgett	250	Stebbins & Bloodgood	100
Samuel Sloan	250		
Capt. E. Nye	250	A. A. Low & Bro.	500
E. C. Cowden	100	R. L. & A. Stuart	1,000
H. Walbridge	250	Morris Ketchum	1,000
Geo. N. Hatch	250	Samuel Wetmore	1,000
W. A. Darling	250	S. B. Chittenden	500
Brown, Bros. & Co.	1,000	C. H. Russell	500
J. W. Beekman	100	D. B. Fearing	500
S. L. M. Barlow	100	L. J. Phelps	300
J. W. Jerome	250	George Opdyke	300
Isaac Bell	100	L. P. Haws	250

It was then announced that subscriptions for the object would be received by Mr. Cisco at his office.

The meeting adjourned.

Lecture Before the Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association.

On Friday evening, at Cooper Institute, the first of a series of lectures in aid of the above society was delivered by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the hall was but moderately filled. The lecturer chose as his subject, "The Old and the New." He compared the fashions, politics, manner of living, &c., of the present day with those of centuries past, and made many interesting and instructive comparisons, showing the follies and the good points of each. His lecture was a very entertaining one, and was listened to attentively by those present.

The second of the course will be given on Friday evening, Dec. 16, when Mr. DE CORDOVA will recite his poem, "The Soldier," and GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music.

Trial Trip of Capt. De Groot's New Steamer—Great Speed Attained.

A most interesting event to nautical men took place on Friday morning, on the occasion of the trial trip of Capt. DE GROOT's new steamer *Enchantress*. A small company of gentlemen, comprising engineers and shipbuilders, among them Messrs. JOHN CREIGHTON, A. T. EDWARDS, the engineer, Dr. HERRIOTT, of this city, and others, assembled on the ship lying at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River. At 11:45 o'clock the steamer left the dock, first under easy steam, not more than 22 pounds, but when once freed from moorings, gradually gaining speed until under 28 pounds of steam, it reached the very high speed of 60 revolutions the minute against a heavy current. Riverdale, sixteen miles distant from the city, was passed in fifty minutes—a very fine performance for a new vessel with new boilers, likely to foam, and journals very apt to become heated.

Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, formerly Chief Engineer of the Collins line of steamers, and the engineer of the frigate *General-Admiral*, on her trip to Russia, and of the Italian frigate *Re d'Italia*, who was on board, warmly acknowledged the good qualities of the *Enchantress* for swiftness and ease.

Running up the river as far as Tarrytown, the steamer was hove to opposite that place, and the guests invited to the lower deck, where a fine luncheon awaited their arrival.

After luncheon, the boat was headed down the river, and passed Yonkers at 3:11, when Capt. DE GROOT, desirous of testing the qualities of his vessel, directed that the engines be driven at full speed. Notwithstanding the drawback caused by the foaming of the boilers, and the use of salt water for generating steam, the speed on the down trip, under a pressure of 40 pounds, reached 70 revolutions per minute, or 18½ miles an hour—a result rarely attained in older engines.

At 3:24 the vessel was opposite Spuyten Duyvel, four miles below Yonkers, running the distance in thirteen minutes. At 4:4 the vessel was opposite Thirtieth-street, North River, completing the seventeen miles' trip from Yonkers in fifty minutes, for she had to stop two minutes to cool her registers.

The following is a description of the *Enchantress*: She was built at Malden, upon the Hudson, by CLARK BROTHERS, shipbuilders. She is 200 feet in extreme length, 22 feet beam, and 21 feet depth of hold, and is built of the best materials, and is bridged fore and aft, besides "A" braces, which are bolted through her timbers. She is wedged from stem to stern with yellow pine wedges, and has extra keelsons and is planked with 3¼-inch planks down to the garboards, which are 4 inches in thickness. Four sampson-posts pass up through the gun-deck, with heavy iron rods running fore and aft, giving great strength to the whole fabric. Her decks are clear, nothing but the engine and steam-drum protruding above the main deck.

The engine is by STARBUCK BROTHERS, of Troy, and is a splendid piece of workmanship in every respect. It is a marine engine, with an inverted cylinder of 40 inches in diameter, with 36 inches stroke of piston; it is direct acting upon a screw with three blades, and twelve feet in diameter. The engine is elaborate, substantial, and very neatly arranged and decorated. She has one large return tubular boiler, and a fine donkey boiler. The main boiler will carry a pressure of 45 pounds to the square inch, furnishing ample steam upon a consumption of half a ton of coal per hour.

The capacity of the vessel for mercantile purposes is about 7,000 barrels, but for naval purposes she is well adapted to carry a battery of from seven to ten guns. She is schooner-rigged, carries a large area of canvas, and, what is worthy of note, she is the lightest draught vessel of her tonnage and build in the world; with her ballast in she draws only five feet forward and eight feet aft, or a mean draught of six feet six inches. In model she is as handsome as a picture, having sharp lines, gradually filling out into a rounding swell, terminating in a beautiful elliptic stern. Her ground tackling is of a superior kind, and the anchors are handled by means of the Emerson windlass, which is so extensively used in the China, East India and California trade. In every respect Capt. DE GROOT's new steamer stands unrivaled as a piece of naval architecture. She is the largest ocean steamer built upon the Hudson River above the City of New-York.

A CARMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—An inquest was held yesterday over the body of Mr. URIAH HUBBS, a carman, whose death was occasioned by accidentally falling into the hold of the steamer *Empire*, lying at the foot of Wall-street. Deceased resided in Delancy-street, near Pitt. He was 54 years of age and a native of Long Island. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LAW REPORTS.

Undervaluation of Goods Imported from Buenos Ayres—Invoice—Consul's Certificate.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury

The United States vs. 3,792 Dry Ox and Cow Hides.—This cause has been on trial for several days past. It is an action on the part of the United States to forfeit the goods for an alleged undervaluation of them in their entry at the Custom-house. The hides were imported from Buenos Ayres by the claimants, Messrs. J. L. Phipps & Co., and the case is one of great interest, not only on account of the value of the goods—being now some $30,000—but also on account of its relation to other litigations, and to the whole trade with Buenos Ayres. It is difficult to state with clearness and accuracy the point involved in the case, as it arises out of the complicated state of the currency in Buenos Ayres.

That currency is of several different kinds. They have doubloons, hard dollars, plata dollars and paper dollars. The first is a gold coin, the second a silver dollar, the third a merely nominal currency, there being no such coin in use, just as we have now no shillings, and the latter a depreciated paper currency. One doubloon is equal to seventeen plata dollars and to sixteen hard dollars, but the relation of these coins to the paper dollar varies according to the depreciation of the paper currency.

The statutes of the United States provide that all invoices of goods imported into the United States, "shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importations shall be made, and shall contain a true statement of the actual cost of such goods, in such foreign currency or currencies." And in 1831 the Secretary of the Treasury directed that whenever invoices were made out in a currency, the value of which is not fixed by the laws of the United States, the collectors should require from the importer a certificate from the United States Consul, if there were one at the place of exportation, of the value of such currency in Spanish or United States silver dollars, and charge the duties according to such value.

The importer in this case, having obtained the certificate of the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, that on the day when the certificate was given, so many paper dollars were equal to a Spanish silver dollar, made out his invoice, stating the value of the goods in plata dollars, which he also reduced to paper dollars, and on presentation at the Custom-house, the entry clerk obtained the dutiable value of the goods, by dividing the value stated in paper dollars by the number stated in the Consul's certificate.

The evidence tended to show, however, in the case, that the transaction was made in doubloons instead of in paper dollars. And owing to the difference in premium between silver and gold, the value of the goods as calculated at the Custom-house from the value stated in the invoice, on the basis of the Consul's certificate in silver dollars, was actually less than it would have been if the invoice had been made out in doubloons and reduced to dollars at sixteen to the doubloon, which would be gold dollars—the difference in this case being $525—and the Government claim that the making out of this invoice in this way was done with intent to evade the payment of duties, and that the goods should be forfeited on that ground. The claimants on the other hand claim that their invoice did contain a true statement of the value of the goods in the currency of Buenos Ayres, and that as the invoice stated the number of plata dollars, which were invariably seventeen to the doubloon, it was of the same effect as if the value had been stated in doubloon, and enabled the revenue officers to assess the duty on either the gold or the silver basis.

The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon about two o'clock. They were unable to agree upon a verdict; and at the opening of the court this morning, after being out all night they stated their disagreement to the court and were discharged without a verdict. They stood, as we understand when they went out, eight for the claimant and four for the Government, and at the last eleven to two.

For the Government—District Attorney Smith and Messrs Webster and Craig. For claimant—Messrs. Evarts, Southwayd and Choate.

Evening Exchange.

$100,000	Amer. Gold	225	150	Rock Is.	105¾
60,000	do.	224¾	100	do.	105½
20,000	do. b3	225	100	do. s3	105⅝
30,000	do. b3	224⅜	100	do.	105⅝
20,000	do. b3	224⅞	200	do. b3	105½
20,000	do.	224¾	300	North West	41¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	115⅜	100	do.	42
100	Erie R. b3	92¾	200	do.	41⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	116	300	North West Pr. s3	74⅛
200	do. s3	116	100	do. b30	74¾
100	Mich. S. R. b3	72⅛	20,000	O. & M. Cer.	35¼
1400	do. b3	72½	200	Canton Co. b10	36⅜
600	do. s3	72½	500	do. s3	36¼
300	do. b4	72⅛	250	Quick. M. Co.	95
100	do. s4	72½	500	do. s3	95½
100	do. s10	72⅝	100	do. b3	95¼
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	103⅜	1000	Mar. M. Co.	35
100	do. s3	103½	100	do. b3	35
200	do.	103⅜	100	do. s3	35⅜
100	Mil. & P. Du C.	53⅝			

[Advertisement.]

A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for January, appears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful illustrated cover. It contains portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon, with ETHNOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PHYSIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY. No. 1, Vol. 41st. Published at 20 cents a number, or $2 a year, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 17—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Mme. de Natorp and Mlle. de Natorp, New-York; Charles Weinckel, J. J. O'Reilly, James Hill, Buffalo; Charles Guichot, Antonio Michel, A. M. and Thomas Hardee, Mr. Dyer, W. H. Marewood and T. M. Marewood, Fred. C. Martin, Mr. Deacon, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—E. A. M. Eastwick, F. Gouthrie, Mrs. Emma Rynders, T. H. Duvol, S. M. Swienson, Mrs. Maria Brown, Wm. Hyer, Martin Oberenz.

In steamship Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C.—J. Haskill, H. T. Hobson, H. F. Tenny, J. Foley, Dr. T. Thomas, C. Oldridge, B. Seaman.

In bark Dastre, from Algoa Bay, C. G. H.—E. Dastre, M. Dastre, Mr. Cratt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises.10 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 00 | Gov. Island. 11 49 | Hell Gate..1 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Golden Rule, Babcock, San Juan del Norte.

Steamers John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland.

Ships Mercury, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Kenilworth, (Br.,) Brown, San Juan del Sud, Snow & Burgess; Lord of the Manor, (Br.,) Johnson, Buenos Ayres, F. Spring; Sandusky, Linekin, Port Royal, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Barks Trent, (Swed.,) Corfitzen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; S. Cumming, (Br.,) Hookway, Genoa, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Waydell & Co.; White Cloud, Freeman, Jacksonville, H. W. Loud & Co.; Blanch Maud, (Hanov.,) Haaslop, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Ocean Eagle, (Br.,) Packard, Cardenas, E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Elba, (Br.,) Davison, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf; Acadia, (Br.,) Priest, Matamoras, A. W. Ladd & Co.; Konigsberg, (Pruss.,) Halb, Pernambuco, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Carmelita, (Br.,) Bassett, Pernambuco, Prendergast Bros. & Co.; Union T., (Br.,) Tufts, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Edith, (Br.,) Matthews, Maranham, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Brandywine, Corson, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee; Amy M., Bennett, Chincoteague, E. H. Kreemer; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; John Wright, Clark, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. M. Brainard, —, Cromwell, Conn., H. S. Rackett & Son; Yorktown, Woglom, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbot; Indus, (Br.,) Hanson, St. John, P. R. Jos. Eneas; Loring, (Br.,) Conk, Minatitlan, master; Phebe, Morrison, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Maria Elizabeth, Taylor, Back River, G. H. Kreemer; Mary & Susan, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, James Douglass; Augusta, Getchell, Boston; Calista Hall, Elizabethport; R. Bruce, Gregory, St. Martin's, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; William Henry, Sharrett, Norfolk, F. J. Campbell; A. V. Brown, Stanhope, Barbados, master; Lucy Church, Adams, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; E. Bennett, Decker, Annamessex, F. J. Campbell; M. E. Mangum, Beveridge, York River, F. J. Campbell; Belle, Cubberly, York River, F. J. Campbell; John G. Ferris, Hart, York River, F. J. Campbell; C. H. Van Name, Burk, York River, F. J. Campbell; M. G. Leonard, Gill, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; B. K. Hull, Loper, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell.

Sloops Charles Wesley, Lunn, York River, F. J. Campbell; G. P. Wright, Corson, York River, F. J. Campbell; Armenia, Waterhouse, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans 10th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 10th inst., at 7:30 P. M., 35 miles from the Balize, passed steamship George Cromwell, hence for New-Orleans. 11th, at 6 A. M., lat. 36 43, lon. 85 52, spoke ship Trimountain, Stouffer, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Steamship Carolina, Bulkley, Beaufort, N. C., 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Holyoke & Murray. 15th inst., 15 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed a fleet of transports, bound S.

U. S. supply steamship Newbern, S. B. Washburne, Lieut. commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, having in tow the prize steamer Vixen.

Prize steamer Vixen, Acting Master Tanner, commanding, Fortress Monroe 30 hours. Was towed to this port by supply steamer Newbern.

U. S. steam transport Fah Kee, Acting Master F. R. Webb, commanding, Beaufort, N. C., 46 hours.

Steamship Rapidan, Manton, Boston, via Long Island Sound, in ballast to master. The R. is a new screw steamer, 967 tons burden; hull built at Richmond, Me., and the engines at Providence. She is intended for general freighting and transport service.

Bark Grapin Ruyphausen, (Hanov.,) Pabst, Rio Janeiro Oct. 11, via St. Thomas Nov. 26, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, etc.

Bark Dastre, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Eerslew, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., 76 ds., with wool to Napier & Welsford. From the lat. of Bermuda had heavy W. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails, etc.

Bark Pallas, (of Belize, Hond.,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., Nov. 20, with logwood, hides, etc., to Josiah Jex. Been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy westerly weather.

Brig Chesapeake, Newhall, Cow Bay, via Halifax, 33 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. On the second day out from Cow Bay, during a gale from N. E., lost mainsail, topgallantsails, two jibs, royal staysails, stove boats, lost chain, and started vessel leaking; put into Halifax for repairs.

Brig Breeze, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Brown, Marseilles 64 ds., and Gibraltar Nov. 8, with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Lotus, (of Granville, N. S.,) Fowler, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy westerly weather most of the passage; split sails, etc.

Brig Wallace Peck, Farrell, Bridgeport, in ballast to master.

Schr. Three Sisters, Stone, Turks Island 15 ds., with salt to Ogden & Roberts. In lat. 33 40, lon. 74 40, was boarded by the U. S. steamer Yantic, on a cruise, all well. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy gales from N. W. to E. N. E. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Wm. Smith, (of Nassau,) Lavender, Matamoras 29 ds., with cotton to G. Wheelwright & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, fore-gaff, etc. Is bound to Liverpool; will get a supply of water and repair sails before proceeding.

SAILED—Russ. steamship Hansa, for Bremen. Brig Resolute. Schr. Guapo.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 17—Arr. bark Duveland, London; brig A. W. Black, St. Marc.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Yesso, for Shanghai, is anchored in the North River.

The prize steamer arrived yesterday, should have read the Emma Henry, not the Hendry.

Foreign Ports.

At Algoa Bay, C. G. H., Oct. 3, bark Jane, loading for New-York.

[PER HIBERNIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Hermann, Molly and St. Domingo, at Cuxhaven; Wyvern, at Lisbon; Alova, at Hamburg; Louisa & Ciguena, at Valencia.

Arr. from Baltimore, Caribedia and Constitution, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Lapwing, at Rouen; Minna, at Flushing.

Arr. from Detroit, Etowah, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, Ceres, at Ningpo.

MEM.—Ship Malina put into Pernambuco Nov. 1, leaky. Was discharging.

Ship Hakeny, from New-York for Oporto, put into Lisbon 27th, with damage.

Ship Southern Eagle, from Cardiff for New-York, put into Queenstown 29th, leaky.

Ship J. & R. Young, from Torbay for New York, has put back.

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